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1476

A

SHORT VIEW

OF THE

FAMILIES

OF THE

SCOTTISH NOBILITY;

THEIR

TITLES, MARRIAGES, ISSUE, DESCENTS; the POSTS of HONOUR and PROFIT they hold in the GOVERNMENT; their ARMS, MOTTOS, and CHIEF SEATS.

To which are added,

A LIST of all those PEERS who have served in PARLIAMENT since the UNION;

A LIST of all those who have been made KNIGHTS of the Order of the THISTLE;

An ACCOUNT of that ORDER;

An Account of the antient Parliament of SCOTLAND;

Of the REGALIA, &c. of that Kingdom;

A List of the principal Officers of State in Scotland;

A General Scheme of PRECEDENCE, &c.

AND

An INDEX of the PEERS of SCOTLAND,

Specifying the TIME of

Their respective CREATIONS, and Summons to PARLIAMENT; the TITLES of their ELDEST SONS, &c.

By Mr. SALMON.

LONDON:

Printed for W. OWEN, at Homer's Head, near *Temple-Bar*, Fleet-street. MDCCLIX.

218. C. 15.

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ADVERTISEMENT,

By the EDITOR.

THE late ingenious Mr. Salmon, being encouraged by the favourable reception his *Short View of the Families of the preſent Engliſh Nobility* met with from the public, ſet himſelf about preparing a ſecond edition of it for the preſs; and, in order to a complete view of the Britiſh Peerage, compiled the following account of the families of the nobility of Scotland; and, afterwards, a like account of the peers of Ireland, but died juſt as thoſe three volumes were ready for the preſs.

The papers being put into my hands, it was thought proper, at that time, to print only the ſecond edition of his *View of the Peerage of England*, corrected and continued to the time of its publication; but that edition being moſtly bought up, we have ventured now to offer to the public the two

ſupplemental volumes to that Peerage, being thoſe of Scotland and Ireland, finiſhed upon the ſame plan, and in the ſame manner with that of England, and corrected down to the very day of publication.

It muſt be confeſſed, notwithſtanding the diligence, attention, and accuracy of Mr. Salmon, that this volume falls greatly ſhort of the other two in ſome particulars, being frequently defective in the account of the marriages and iſſue of the preſent nobility of Scotland; the reaſon whereof is, that there has been no good account of the Scottiſh Peerage for ſeveral years paſt, whereby the hiſtorical ſeries of ſeveral of the families became obſcured, and partly interrupted. The labours of Meſſrs. Collins and Lodge have enabled our author to be more preciſe and circumſtantial in his account of the marriages and iſſue of the preſent peers of England and Ireland. However, in other reſpects, this volume is of equal uſe and authority with either of the other two; and in juſtice to the two volumes now ſubmitted to the judgment of the public, we muſt obſerve, that, upon the origin of each family, and the hiſtorical account of the anceſtors of the preſent nobility, they are greatly more full and ſatisfactory than the

Peerage

Peerage of England; never failing to preſent the reader with the origin of the family, and the hiſtory of the moſt eminent of their anceſtors; and, ſometimes deducing the entire line of ſucceſſion down to the preſent peers. The reaſon of his being more explicit upon theſe particulars, in his account of the Scottiſh and Iriſh nobility, may be owing to the author's having had more bounds for treating his ſubject, and enlarging upon each family, in the compaſs of two volumes, each about the ſame ſize with the Peerage of England.

But however that may be, there is a manifeſt connection between the three volumes; the reader being frequently referred to the Engliſh Peerage for ſome particulars mentioned there, in relation to ſuch Scottiſh or Iriſh peers, who are alſo peers of England: and the ſame method is obſerved, in relation to the peers of Scotland and Ireland, when exhibiting an account of the peers of one kingdom who are alſo peers of the other; the whole three volumes together, being intended as a ſhort view of all the families of the preſent Britiſh and Iriſh nobility.

But if ſome errors and defects appear throughout the whole, the generous reader will be pleaſed to conſider the great uncertainty of intelligence, the conſtant and daily variation in the ſubject, and the multiplicity of circumſtances that neceſſarily occur, to render a work of this nature in a degree more or leſs imperfect.

OF

OF THE

PRINCE OF WALES,

WHO, AS

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

Stands firſt in the Peerage of SCOTLAND.

THE moſt high, puiſſant, and moſt illuſtrious Prince, His Royal Highneſs, GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK, Prince of Great Britain, and Electoral Prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh; Prince of Wales, Duke of EDINBURGH, Marquis of the Iſle of Ely, Earl of Cheſter, and of Eltham; Viſcount Launceſton, and Baron of Snowdon, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, born May 26, 1738, was elected knight of the garter June 22, 1749, and created Prince of Wales April 20, 1752.

His Royal Highneſs Frederick-Louis, the late Prince of Wales, born Jan. 20, 1706-7, was, Dec. 24, 1716, elected kight of the moſt noble order of the garter; and, July 26, 1726, created Baron of Snowdon, in the county of Caernarvon, Viſcount Launceſton in the county of Cornwall, Earl of Eltham in the county of Kent, Marquis of the iſle of Ely in the county of Cambridge, and Duke of the city of Edinburgh in Scotland, by his royal grandfather King George I. He was, Nov. 28, 1727, conſtituted firſt commiſſioner and governor for building and better managing the royal hoſpital at Greenwich. On Dec. 3, 1728, his royal highneſs landed at Harwich from Hanover, being the firſt time of his coming to England; and, the 18th of the ſame month he was introduced, by his Majeſty's command,

mand, into the privy council, and took his place at the upper end of the board on his Majeſty's right hand. On Jan. 8, 1728-9, bearing the titles of Prince of Great Britain, Electoral-Prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of the iſle of Ely, Earl of Eltham, Viſcount Lauderdeſton, Baron of Snowdon and of Renfrew, Lord of the iſles, and ſteward of Scotland, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Cheſter, to hold to him and his heirs, Kings of Great Britain for ever; and the next day received his ſummons to parliament, when he took his ſeat in the houſe of peers on the right hand of the ſtate. His royal highneſs married, April 27, 1738, Auguſta, only ſurviving daughter of Frederick, the ſecond Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and died March 20, 1750-1, leaving the following royal progeny.

1. George-William-Frederick, the preſent Prince of Wales.
2. Edward-Auguſtus, born March 14, 1738-elected a knight of the garter March 13, 1751-2.
3. William-Henry, born Nov. 14, 1743.
4. Henry-Frederick, born Oct. 22, 1745.
5. Frederick-William, born May 13, 1750.
6. Auguſta, born July 31, 1737.
7. Elizabeth-Carolina, born Dec. 30, 1740.
8. Louiſa-Anne, born March 8, 1748-9.
9. Carolina-Matilda, born July 11, 1751.

Our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign George II. King of Great Britain, &c. born, Oct. 30, 1683, Electoral-Prince of Brunſwick, was, in a chapter held at Kenſington, April 4, 1706, elected a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter; and, on Nov. 19 following, was created Baron of Tewkſbury *in the county of* Glouceſter, Viſcount Northallerton *in the county of* York, Earl of Milford in the county of

of Pembroke, and Marquis and Duke of Cambridge; and Sept. 25, 1714, being the firſt of his father's reign, he was created Prince of Wales, and Earl of Cheſter and Flint; and, on his father's acceſſion to the crown of Great Britain, he became Prince of Great Britain, and Duke of Cornwall; and, as Prince of Scotland, he was hereditary high-ſteward of Scotland, and Duke of Rothſay.

On June 11, 1727, he ſucceeded his father the late king, and was, on the 15th of the ſame month, proclaimed in London King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; as on the 19th, at Edinburgh and Dublin; and on the 11th of Oct. was, with his queen, crowned at Weſtminſter. On Sept. 2, 1705, his Majeſty was married to the Princeſs Wilhelmina-Carolina, daughter to John-Frederick Marquis of Brandenburgh-Anſpach, by which princeſs, who died Nov. 20, 1737, he had the following iſſue.

1. Frederick-Louis, the late Prince of Wales.

2. A prince, born Nov. 8, 1716, but died ſoon after.

3. George, born Nov. 2, 1717, died in Feb. following.

4. William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721.

5. Anne, born Oct. 22, 1709, married, March 14, 1733, to William, late Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and died Jan. 12, 1759.

6. Amelia, born May 30, 1711.

7. Carolina Elizabeth, born May 30, 1713, died Dec. 28, 1758.

8. Mary, born Feb. 22, 1723, married in 1740, to Frederick Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, next heir to the Landgrave of Heſſe.

9. Louiſa, born Dec. 7, 1724, married, in 1743, to Frederick V. King of Denmark, and died Dec. 8, 1751.

His late Majeſty King George I. born May 28, 1660, ſucceeded his father Erneſt, as Elector of Hanover, &c. Jan. 18, 1698, was, March 13, 1702, inſtalled a knight of the garter at Windſor, by his proxy Lord Mohun; and, on Aug. 1, 1714, acceded to the crown of Great Britain. He married, Nov. 21, 1682, Sophia, his firſt couſin, only daughter and heir to his father's brother George-William Duke of Zell; and by that princeſs, who died in 1726, he had an only ſon George-Auguſtus, our preſent ſovereign, and a daughter Sophia, born March 16, 1686, married, in Nov. 1706, to Frederick II. King of Pruſſia, and died in 1757.

This royal and illuſtrious family, according to German authors, is derived from Azo, the firſt Count of Eſte, and Marquis of Tuſcany, who was the emperor's vicar in Italy, and died in 970. To Azo ſucceeded Thibaut his ſon, who, by the Emperor Otho, was created Marquis of Eſte; being alſo Lord of Lucca, Cremona, Mantua, Ferrara, &c. and he dying in 976, was ſucceeded by his brother Albert Azo, which Albert dying in 995, was ſucceeded by his ſon Hugo, whoſe wife was Mary, daughter to Theodorus Marquis of Parma; and by her he had Azo his ſon and heir. Azo II. who was founder of the Brunſwick-race, married Cunegunda, ſiſter to Guelph, the third Earl of Altorf, of the family of the antient Guelphs; and by her had Guelph the firſt of Eſte, ſirnamed the Strong; which Guelph, about the year 1070, was, by the Emperor Henry IV. made Duke of Bavaria; and he marrying Judith, daughter to Baldwin the fifth Earl of Flanders, and widow of Toſto Earl of Kent, brother to Harold King of England, by her left two ſons, Guelph and Henry.

Guelph II. ſucceeded his father in 1101, and dying without iſſue, his brother Henry, called the Black

Black, became heir; and he dying in 1125, left iſſue by Wilſenden his wife, daughter to Magnus Billing, Duke of Eaſt Saxony, Guelph, who ſettled in Italy, and Henry the ſecond, ſirnamed the Haughty. This Henry married Gertrude, daughter to the Emperor Lotharius II. of whom he had the inveſtiture of Bavaria, and afterwards the dukedom of Saxony; and dying about the year 1179, was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry III. called the Lion, who was one of the moſt powerful princes in Germany. He married Maud, daughter of Henry II. King of England; and, dying in 1195, left three ſons, whereof Otho was the fourth Emperor of that name, and whom his uncle King Richard I. made Earl of York. Henry was Count Palatine of the Rhine; and William was Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg; for it was then that his brother Otho erected thoſe lands into a dukedom. This William I. ſirnamed Longſword, ſucceeding his ſaid brother Otho, married Hellena, daughter to Woldemar King of Denmark, and by her was father of Otho the young, who was Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg; and he dying in 1252, left iſſue by Maud his wife, daughter to Albert Marquis of Brandeburg, two ſons, and four daughters.

Of the ſons Albert the eldeſt, called the Great, ſucceeded him; and John, who was Duke of Lunenburg, dying in 1330, left Otho, who died without iſſue; and William, which latter alſo dying childleſs in 1365, gave his eſtate to his kinſman Magnus Torquatus. Albert the Great, who ſucceeded his father as above, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry the magnanimous Duke of Brabant, by whom he had three ſons, William, who died without iſſue; Albert the Fat, his ſucceſſor; and Henry the Admirable; which laſt had two ſons, Henry the Young, father of Otho, who was the fourth huſband

of

of Joan Queen of Jeruſalem, Naples, and Sicily; and Erneſt, whoſe poſterity ended in the fifth generation.

From Albert II. called the Fat, who died in 1319, are deſcended all the princes of the houſe of Brunſwick, now in being; for he marrying Ricca, daughter to the Duke of the Herules and Vandals, by her had Magnus the Meek, his ſucceſſor, whoſe wife was Sophia, daughter to Henry Marquis of Brandenburg, and by her had Torquatus, or Chain-bearer, ſo named from a ſilver chain he wore about his neck. This Magnus II. who, in 1362, ſucceeded his father, married Katharine, daughter to Woldemar Elector of Brandenburg, and he dying in 1373, by her left three ſons, whereof Frederick was Duke of Brunſwick, and elected Emperor; but in the year 1400 was ſlain at Friſlar by Count Waldeck. Bernard was progenitor to the Dukes of Lunenburg, and Henry was Prince of Calemberg and Wolfenbuttle.

About the year 1428, Bernard had the dukedom of Lunenburg; and his father's right over the city of Brunſwick, by partition made with his nephews; and dying at Zell in 1434, left iſſue by Margaret his wife, daughter of Wenceſlaus Elector of Saxony, Otho called the Lame, who had no iſſue; and Frederick the Juſt; which Frederick, in 1478, died in a monaſtery at Zell, leaving, by Magdalen his wife, daughter to Frederick Elector of Brandenburg, two ſons. Of the ſons, which were Bernard and Otho, the eldeſt dying in 1464, without iſſue, Otho, his brother, became heir; and he dying in 1471, left, by his wife Anne of Naſſau, a ſon named Henry, called the Young, whoſe wife was Margaret, daughter to Erneſt Duke of Saxony; and, dying at Paris in 1532, by her left three ſons, Otho, Francis, and Erneſt, who all ſubſcribed the Augſburg confeſſion; *and Erneſt, who* died in 1546, was the firſt

Proteſtant prince of this family. He married Sophia, daughter to Henry Duke of Mecklenburg, by whom he had Francis and Frederick, who both died without iſſue; Henry Earl of Danneberg, who was anceſtor of the houſe of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, and died in 1598; and William Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, born in 1535, from whom deſcended the houſe of Hanover-Zell. He married Dorothy, daughter to Chriſtian III King of Denmark; and dying in 1592, by her left ſeven ſons, and ſeven daughters; of which George, who was born in 1582, ſucceeded him; and he dying in 1641, left iſſue, by Ann his wife, daughter to Lewis Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, four ſons, and a daughter named Sophia, who was married to Frederick III. King of Denmark.

Of the ſons, which were Chriſtian, George, John, and Erneſt; the laſt, who was born in 1629, was firſt adminiſtrator of the biſhopric of Oſnaburg for the Augſburg confeſſion; and, in 1662, purſuant to the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648, ſucceeded to Count Francis of Wirtemberg in the ſaid biſhoprick. He alſo, in 1680, became Duke of Hanover, as heir to his brother John, who died without male iſſue; and, in 1692, the Emperor Leopold, in conſideration of the aſſiſtance afforded him by the ſaid Duke Erneſt, for carrying on the war againſt France, made him the ninth Elector of the empire; namely, Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, or Hanover; and the Emperor Joſeph, the ſon of Leopold, when he put the Elector of Bavaria under the Imperial ban, gave Duke Erneſt the poſt of arch-treaſurer of the empire, which had belonged to the Elector-Palatine. In the year 1658, the ſaid Elector Erneſt marrying the Princeſs Sophia, fifth and youngeſt daughter of Frederick V. Elector-Palatine

of

of the Rhine, elected King of Bohemia in 1619, and died in 1632, by Elizabeth, of Great Britain, eldeſt daughter of King James I. King of Great Britain, by her had the following iſſue.

1. George Lewis, Electoral-Prince of Hanover, who, Jan. 18, 1698, ſucceeded his father in all his titles and dominions, except that of the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, which fell to his brother Duke Erneſt, by virtue of the treaty of Weſtphalia before mentioned, wherein it is ſtipulated, that the ſee of Oſnaburg ſhall be alternately poſſeſſed by a Romiſh and a Proteſtant prince; the inhabitants being a mixture of both religions: and when it comes to the turn of a Proteſtant to fill the chair, it ſhall be given to a younger ſon of the houſe of Hanover; ſo that the former biſhop being a Roman, it fell of courſe to Duke Erneſt, brother to the ſaid George I. King of Great Britain, who ſucceeded to that crown on the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714, in right of his mother Sophia, purſuant to an act of of the Britiſh parliament, ratifying and confirming the treaty of Union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, wherein it was concluded, that the ſucceſſion to the monarchy of Great Britain, after her ſacred Majeſty Queen Anne, and in default of iſſue of her Majeſty, ſhall remain and continue to the moſt excellent Princeſs Sophia, and the heirs of her body being Proteſtants, agreeable to former acts of ſettlement made in each kingdom in the reign of King William. The ſaid Princeſs Sophia dying at Herenhauſen, June 8, 1714, a few weeks before Queen Anne, aged near eighty-four, his Electoral Highneſs George, beforementioned, her eldeſt ſon, became King of Great Britain.

Now that we have deduced the paternal line of the preſent Prince of Wales, from Azo, the firſt Count of Eſte and Marquis of Tuſcany, who lived in the tenth

tenth contury, we come to enquire how the principality of Wales, dutchy of Cornwall, &c. became inveſted in the heir-apparent to the Kings of Great Britain, after we have obſerved, that the Prince of Wales, next to the King, is chief in the realm, is to ſit at the King's right hand in all ſolemn aſſemblies of ſtate; and although a ſubject, his perſon is by law deemed ſo ſacred, that it is treaſon to imagine his death, or to violate his wife.

In the year 1282, Lewellin ap Griffith, the laſt Welſh prince of the Britiſh race, being traiterouſly moved by his brother David againſt King Edward I. the ſaid King gave him battle, and ſlew him, and ordered his head to be crowned with paper, and ſet upon the Tower of London; and his brother David being taken, his head was ſet up with it. King Edward having thus reduced Wales, united it to the crown of England; but perceiving, that the Welſh had no affection to be ruled by ſtrangers, he ſent for his queen, being great with her firſt child, to come to him at Caernarvon-caſtle, where ſhe was delivered of a ſon; and then the King calling together all the barons of Wales, offered them a prince who was of their own nation, and who ſpoke no word of Engliſh, neither could any man blame his life or converſation; and to this they having agreed, and ſworn to yield obedience, he named his new-born ſon, who was then called Edward of Caernarvon, becauſe he was born there; and the King his father beſtowed on him all the lands, honours, and revenues belonging to the ſaid principality, ſince which time the heir-apparent has been ſtiled Prince of Wales; but he is born Duke of Cornwall, or he is ſuch, as ſoon as his father is King of England.

The county of Cornwall being an appenage to the crown, King Edward III. in the year 1337, made

made it a dukedom, and gave it to his eldeſt ſon Edward, ſirnamed the Black Prince; from which time the eldeſt born ſon is Duke of Cornwall, without any creation: but in caſe of his death his brother is not ſo, unleſs ſo created as was King Henry VIII. after the death of his brother Prince Arthur; nor is the preſent Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall.

Since the Union with Scotland, the Prince of Wales is by birth Duke of Rothſay, and ſteward of Scotland, a title given in 1396 to David Stewart, ſon to King Robert III. This was a very important office, having the management of the crown revenue; and ſo long as Normandy remained in the hands of the Engliſh, the eldeſt ſon of the King was alſo ſtiled Duke of Normandy.

The earldom of Cheſter was given by William the Conqueror to his nephew Hugh Lupus, ſon to his ſiſter, and from him the ſaid title and privileges thereto belonging, deſcended in blood unto John, ſirnamed Le Scot, who was the eighth Earl thereof. His mother was Maud, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir to Ranulph, ſirnamed Blundeville, who, in 1232, was Earl of Cheſter, and died without iſſue. His father was David Earl of Galloway in Scotland, and Huntington in England, brother to William the Lion, King of Scotland: and the ſaid John Le Scot, marrying Helen, daughter to Lewellin Prince of Wales; and dying in 1244, without iſſue, King Henry III. the ſame year (giving the aunts, and next coheirs of the ſaid John Le Scot, other lands in lieu thereof) ſeized the ſame and annexed it to the crown; and afterwards ſtiled his ſon Prince Edward Earl of Cheſter, who, becoming King of England by the name of Edward I. joined the county of Flint to that

of

of Cheſter, ſince which time they have been united to the principality of Wales.

But theſe princes were not created by patent till the 19th of Edward III. when that King, by letters patent dated at Pontefract, March 18, 1344, created his eldeſt ſon, Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitain, and Earl of Cheſter and Flint; and inveſted him in the ſaid principality with theſe enſigns of honour, namely, a chaplet of gold, a gold ring, and a verge or ſcepter of ſilver.

The younger ſons of Britain are not born Dukes, or Earls, but are ſo created as the King pleaſes; they have no certain appenage, as in ſome other nations, but have ſuch noble proviſion as the King or parliament ſhall ſettle. All other ſubjects are to be uncovered in their preſence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiſs their hands; and, at table, out of the King's preſence, they are ſerved on the knee.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt, thoſe of Great Britain, viz. Gules, three lions paſſant, guardant, or, impaling, or, a lion rampant, within a double treſſure, flory and counterflory, gules. 2d, azure, three fleurs de lis, or, the royal arms of France. 3d, azure, a harp, or, ſtringed argent, the enſigns of Ireland. 4th, his Majeſty's paternal coat, gules, two lions paſſant, guardant, or, for Brunſwick, impaling Lunenburg, viz. or, a lion rampant, azure, and ſemee of hearts, proper; having in baſe antient Saxony, viz. gules, a horſe full current, argent: in the center an eſcutcheon, gules, differenced by a label of three points, argent, all within the garter.

Creſt.] On a helmet, (befitting the degree of a prince) a lion of England, crowned, or; the mantle and lining proper to a prince of Great Britain.

Supporters.] Dexter, a lion guardant, imperially crowned, or. Sinister, an unicorn argent, armed, creſted,

creſted, and gorged with a collar of croſſes patee, and fleurs de lis, or; a chain affixed thereto of the laſt. The creſt and ſupporters charged with a label of three points, as in the arms.

Motto.] *Ich Dien*; which, in the German, or old Saxon language, ſignifies *I ſerve.*

This device was borne at the battle of Creſcy, anno 1346, by John King of Bohemia, ſerving in the French army; and there ſlain by Edward the Black Prince, who took the crown from his head, ſince worn by the Princes of Wales, and by the vulgar called the prince's arms.

ALTERA-

ALTERATIONS in the PEERAGE, while theſe Sheets were Printing.

HER Grace ELIZABETH, Dutcheſs Dowager of HAMILTON, was married, March 3, 1759, to Colonel John Campbell, member of parliament for Glaſgow, &c. eldeſt ſon of lieutenant-general John Campbell, knight of the ſhire for the county of Dumbarton, and ſon and heir of the honourable John Campbell of Mammore, ſecond ſon of Archibald, the ninth Earl of Argyll; which lieutenant-general John Campbell, for want of iſſue of his Grace Archibald, now Duke of Argyll, will ſucceed to the eſtates and honours of the Earl of Argyll. *See* DUKE *of* ARGYLL.

A SHORT VIEW OF THE PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND:

Their MARRIAGES, ISSUE, and Immediate ANCESTORS.

DUKES.

1. HAMILTON, DUKE of HAMILTON.

THE moſt noble Prince JAMES HAMILTON, Duke of HAMILTON in Scotland, Chetelraud in France, and Brandon in England; Marquis of Hamilton and Clydſdale, Earl of Arran and Lanerk, Lord Macanſhire, Polmont, and Aberbrothick, Baron of Dutton, hereditable keeper of the King's palace of Holyrood-houſe at Edinburgh, and primier Duke of Scotland, was born February 18, 1755, and ſucceeded his father the late Duke Jan. 17, 1758.

James, the late Duke of Hamilton, ſucceeded his father in March 1742; and married, Feb. 14, 1752, Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of John Gunning, Eſq; by his wife Bridget, daughter to John Viſcount Mayo

eldeſt ſon of William the firſt Marquis of Douglas, by marriage with the ſole heireſs of the Hamilton family, in 1661, according to the Scotch cuſtom, took the name of Hamilton; and at the requeſt of his wife, the Dutcheſs, was afterwards created Duke of Hamilton.

The firſt of this name, on record, is Sir William de Hambleden, or Hambleton, in the county of Bucks in England, of which manor he was poſſeſſed, and was third ſon of Robert Earl of Leiceſter, deſcended from the Earl of Mellent in Normandy. The ſame Sir William, about the year 1323, being in ſome office at King Edward IId's houſe in London, challenged one Spenſer, another officer at that court, upon ſome affront given him; and the ſaid Spenſer refuſing to fight him, Sir William killed him the next day. Being obliged to fly from England, after this murder, he was purſued into a wood, where he and his ſervant changed coats with two wood-cutters; and took a frame-ſaw, with which they ſtood cutting through an oak-tree when the purſuers paſſed by: and it is ſaid, that Sir William ſeeing his ſervant take notice of them, he ſpoke haſtily to him, THROUGH; which became the motto of the family, as the ſaw, cutting through the oak, is the creſt. He fled into Scotland, where he was kindly received by King Robert Bruce, who gave him the lands of Kedzow, and others, in the county of Lanerk, which lands were afterwards called Hamilton.

Creations.] Summoned to parliament the 4th of Robert II. Created Earl of Arran, in the county of Bute, Aug. 10, 1503, the 15th of James IV. Duke of Chatelraud, in Poitou in France, 1552, by Henry II. of France; Marquis of Hamilton, in the county of Lanerk, April 19, 1599; Baron of Aberbrothick, June 1606; Earl of the county of Lanerk, Lord Macanſhire and Polmont, March 31, 1639; Duke of *Hamilton, April 12, 1643*; and Baron of Dutton in Cheſhire,

Cheſhire, and Duke of Brandon in Suffolk, Sept. 10, 1711, the 9th of Queen Anne.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, three cinquefoils, pierced, ermine, 2d and 3d, pearl; a ſhip with its ſails furled up, diamond. The ſecond grand quarter is pearl, an human heart imperially crowned, proper, on a chief ſapphire, three mullets of the field. 3d grand quarter as the 2d, 4th as the 1ſt.

Creſt.] In a ducal coronet, topaz, an oak fructed and penetrated, tranſverſely, in the main ſtem by a frame-ſaw, proper.

Supporters.] Two antelopes, pearl, their horns, ducal collars, chains and hoofs, topaz.

Motto.] *Through.*

Chief Seats.] At Hamilton in the county of Lanerk, and Kennel in the county of Stirling.

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2. SCOT, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

THE moſt noble Prince HENRY SCOT, Duke of BUCCLEUCH, Earl of Dalkeith, Baron Scot of Buccleuch and Eſkdale, in Scotland; and a peer of England, by the title of Baron Tindale in Northumberland, and Earl of Doncaſter in Yorkſhire; was born Sept. 2, 1746, and ſucceeded his grandfather Francis, the late Duke, April 22, 1751.

James Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, and Earl of Doncaſter, grandfather of the late Duke of Buccleuch, was the eldeſt ſon of King Charles II. by Mrs. Lucy Walters, daughter of Richard Walters of Haverford-weſt, in the county of Pembroke, Eſq; and was born at Rotterdam in Holland April 9, 1649, and bore the name of James Crofts till his Majeſty's reſtoration. In the year 1662, the King ſent for him over into England, and an apartment was aſſigned him in Whitehall. The next year the King created *him Baron of* Tindale, Earl of Doncaſter, and Duke

of Monmouth, and made him knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. The ſame year 1663, he married the Lady Anne, ſole daughter and heir of Francis Scot Duke of Buccleuch, the firſt fortune then in Great Britain; whereupon, according to the uſage of Scotland, he took the name of Scot, and they were created Duke and Dutcheſs of Buccleuch in Scotland. He was appointed maſter of the horſe to his Majeſty in 1665, and captain of the life-guards in 1668; and on the death of his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, in 1669, he was conſtituted general of his Majeſty's forces, lord lieutenant of the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, governor of the town and citadel of Hull, and chief juſtice in eyre of all his Majeſty's foreſts and parks ſouth of Trent, and alſo one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council; and in 1672 he was conſtituted lord high chamberlain of Scotland. The ſame year, 1672, he commanded the ſix thouſand Engliſh and Scots which joined the French army on the frontiers of Holland, and was conſtituted lieutenant-general of the forces of Lewis XIV. being preſent at the taking of Rhineburgh, Doeſburgh, and Zutphen, and at the reduction of Utrecht, where the French King kept his court for ſome time. In the year 1673 he was at the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and commanded at the attack of the counterſcarp. The town being taken, the Duke with the Britiſh forces withdrew; it not being thought for the intereſt of England to aſſiſt the French in making an entire conqueſt of the United Provinces.

On his return to England, he was received by the King and court with great reſpect; and in July 1674, he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. And as he had formerly commanded the forces ſent to the aſſiſtance of the French againſt the Dutch, he made a campaign under the Prince of *Orange, in 1678,* againſt the French, and was at the *attack of the abbey of* St. Dennis.

In

In 1679 he was ſent with a ſufficient force to ſuppreſs an inſurrection of the preſbyterians in Scotland, who, after the murder of Dr. Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, that had betrayed them, thought it a favourable opportunity to expel epiſcopacy: but his Grace arriving there the 16th of June, marched againſt the rebels, and, on the 22d, gave them battle at Bothwell-bridge, and totally defeated them, taking a great number of priſoners.

After his return to England, he having ſhewn himſelf very zealous in proſecuting a full diſcovery of the popiſh plot, and joined with thoſe who dreaded popery and a popiſh ſucceſſor, he, by theſe means, had ſo much gained the affections of the people, that ſome leading men inſpired him with notions of his right to the crown: and, the more to flatter his hopes therewith, a report was ſpread throughout the kingdom, that King Charles had been lawfully married to Mrs. Walters, the Duke's mother: but the King made a declaration to the contrary in his privy council, and ordered the ſaid declaration to be entered in the council book.

Notwithſtanding this, the Duke of York, then at Bruſſels, grew ſo jealous of his new competitor, that, in the beginning of Sept. 1679, he prevailed with the King not only to diveſt the Duke of Monmouth of his commiſſion as captain-general, and of all his other great places, but that he ſhould likewiſe depart the kingdom: whereupon he retired to Utrecht, and continued there; till hearing of the Duke of York's ſudden return to England, on occaſion of the King's illneſs, he followed him thither, without the King's leave; and arriving at London on the 27th of November, about midnight, the watch gave notice of it in the ſeveral wards. The people thereupon immediately illuminated their houſes, rung the bells, and made bonfires, as if it had been for ſome notable victory; but the Duke of Monmouth, coming over with

were charged by regular troops: whereupon, a total rout ſucceeding, the Duke endeavoured to make his eſcape, but was taken the next day; and being brought up to town, was ſuffered to ſee the King, and beg his life; but was however executed on Tower-hill the 15th of July, 1685. But ſurely never was the death of any Prince more lamented by the people, who would not be perſuaded he was dead; but remained in expectation of ſeeing him appear in arms again for ſome years.

He married, as was already mentioned, the Lady Anne Scot, daughter and ſole heir of Francis Earl of Buccleuch, by whom he had iſſue,

1. Charles Earl of Doncaſter, born Aug. 24, 1672, and died in Feb. 1673.

2. James Earl of Doncaſter, born in May 1674, was, after his father's attainder in England, called Earl of Dalkeith. His Lordſhip married the Lady Henrietta Hyde, ſecond daughter of Laurence Earl of Rocheſter, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters, viz. 1. Francis Earl of Dalkeith, who ſucceeded his grandmother as Duke of Buccleuch in 1732, and was reſtored as Earl of Doncaſter and Baron Scot of Tindale; the attainder for theſe titles being reverſed by an act of parliament, in conſideration of his fidelity to the royal family, and zeal for the proteſtant cauſe. 2. Charles Scot, born March 25, 1700, and died in April following. 3. James Scot, born in 1702, died unmarried. 4. Henry Scot, born in 1704, died likewiſe unmarried. Lady Anne Scot, and Lady Charlotte Scot, died both unmarried. The Earl their father died in 1794.

3. Lord Henry Scot, born in 1676, was created Earl of Deloraine. *See Earl of Deloraine.*

4. Lord Francis Scot, born in 1678, who died an infant.

5. Lady Charlotte Scot, died an infant in 1675.

6. *Lady Anne Scot*, born Feb. 17, 1675, was with her

her father in the Tower, and ſo concerned at his death, that ſhe died ſoon after.

Anne, the Dutcheſs dowager of Monmouth and Buccleuch, was, in May 1688, married to Charles Lord Cornwallis; and by him had a ſon named George, and two daughters, Anne and Iſabel: the latter died in 1748, and the two firſt died young. Their mother died in 1732, aged 90, and was ſucceeded by her grandſon Francis, eldeſt ſon of James Earl of Dalkeith.

This Francis, the late Duke of Buccleuch, married, April 5, 1720, the Lady Jane Douglas, daughter to James Duke of Queenſbury; and by her, who died Aug. 31, 1729, had two ſons and three daughters, viz.

1. Francis Earl of Dalkeith, born Feb. 19, 1721, who, on the 2d of Oct. 1742, married the Lady Caroline Campbell, eldeſt daughter to John Duke of Argyle; and by her, who married, ſecondly, in 1755, Charles Townſhend, Eſq; ſecond ſon to Lord Townſhend, he had ſix children: 1. Lady Caroline Scot, born in 1743. 2. John Lord Eſkdale, born in 1745, and died in 1748. 3. Henry, the preſent Duke of Buccleuch. 4. Campbell Scot, born in 1747. 5. James, born in 1748, who died Jan. 15, 1758. And his Lordſhip, their father, dying in April 1750, left his Lady with child, which, proving a daughter, in July following, was named Frances.

2. Lord Charles, born Feb. 14, 1727, died in 1747.

3. Lady Jane Scot, born in 1723, died in 1743.

4. Lady Anne, born in 1724, died in 1737.

5. Lady Mary, born in 1725, died in 1743.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, the royal arms of Britain, with a battoon ſiniſter, argent; 2d and 3d, or, on a bend, azure, a ſtar of ſix points, between two creſcents of the field, gules.

Creſt.] A ſtag paſſant, proper.

Supporters.] Two maidens, richly attired in antique habits; their under robes ſapphire, and the upper-

moſt emerald, and on their heads a plume of three feathers, pearl.

Motto.] *Amo.*

Chief Seats.] At Dalkeith near Edinburgh, at Melroſs in Roxburghſhire, at Adderbury in Oxfordſhire, and Hall-place in Berkſhire.

3. LENOX, DUKE OF LENOX.

THE moſt noble Prince CHARLES LENOX, Duke of LENOX in Scotland, Richmond in England, and Aubigny in France; Earl of March and Darnley, Baron of Settrington and Turbolton, &c. and colonel of the ſeventy-ſecond regiment of foot; ſucceeded Charles the late Duke, his father, in 1750.

An account of this noble family was given at large in the firſt part of this work, publiſhed laſt Summer, under the title of, *A Short View of the Families of the Engliſh Nobility, &c.* as DUKE of RICHMOND.

4. GORDON, DUKE OF GORDON.

THE moſt noble ALEXANDER GORDON, Duke of GORDON, Marquis and Earl of Huntley, Earl of Enzie, and Baron Gordon of Strathbogy, ſucceeded his father Coſmo-George, the late Duke, in Auguſt 1752.

Coſmo-George, this Duke's father, at the age of nine years, ſucceeded his father Alexander in honours and eſtate, in Nov. 1728. He was the firſt Duke of Gordon, who was educated in the proteſtant religion, under the inſpection of his mother. In 1741, his Grace married the Lady Katherine Gordon, daughter of William Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had two ſons, and a daughter, born Dec. 23, 1750.

Alexander, the late Duke's father, and the ſecond

Duke

Duke of Gordon, ſucceeded his father George in 1716; and in 1706 married Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, and by her had four ſons and ſeven daughters, viz.

1. Coſmo-George, Marquis of Huntley, who ſucceeded him.

2. Lord Adam, lieutenant-colonel in the army, and repreſentative in parliament for the county of Aberdeen.

3. Lord Lewis, who died July 15, 1754.

4. Lord Charles.

Of the ſeven daughters, Lady Anne, the third daughter, was married to William Earl of Aberdeen; Lady Elizabeth married the revd. —— —— of Durham; and Lady Katharine, in Sept. 1745, was married to Francis Charteris Wemys of Amsfield, Eſq;

George, the fourth Marquis of Huntley, was by King Charles II. created Duke of Gordon, and by King James VII. made one of the lords of the treaſury, one of the privy council, governor of Edinburgh-caſtle, and knight of the thiſtle. He married the Lady Elizabeth Howard, ſecond daughter to Henry Duke of Norfolk; and by her, who died in July 1732, left iſſue two ſons and one daughter, viz.

1. George Marquis of Huntley.

2. Alexander, who ſucceeded him.

3. Jane, married to James Drummond, Eſq; the fourth and laſt Earl of Perth.

Of this great and noble family, which took their ſurname from the barony of Gordon in the county of Berwick, there have been, beſides thoſe in North Britain, ſeveral of great diſtinction in Muſcovy; and in the time of King Malcolm IV. about the year 1160, this family was very numerous, and flouriſhed in the county aforeſaid.

Creations.] Lord Gordon of Strathbogy, in the *county of Aberdeen*, June 16, 1376; Earl of Hunt-

ley

ley, in the county of Berwick, in 1449; Marquis of Huntley, April 17, 1599, by James VI. and Duke of Gordon, in the county of Bamff, 1 Nov. 1684, by Charles II.

Arms.] Quarterly, firſt ſapphire, three boars heads eraſed, topaz; ſecond, topaz, three lions heads eraſed, ruby; third topaz, three creſcents, within a double treſſure ruby; fourth ſapphire, three cinquefoils, pearl.

Creſt.] In a Marquis's coronet topaz, a ſtag's head guardant, proper.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, a greyhound pearl, gorged with a collar ruby, and three buckles topaz. On the ſiniſter, a ſenator of the college of Juſtice, proper.

Motto.] *Animo non aſtutia.* And *Bydand*, i. e. abiding, or laſting.

Chief Seats.] At Strathbogy in the county of Aberdeen, and at Gordon-caſtle in Bamff-ſhire.

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5. DOUGLAS, DUKE OF QUEENSBURY.

THE moſt noble CHARLES DOUGLAS, Duke of QUEENSBURY and Dover; Marquis of Queenſbury, Dumfries, and Beverly; Earl of Queenſbury, Drumlanrig, Sanquar, and Solway; Viſcount Drumlanrig, Nith, Torthorald, Tibbers, and Roſs; Baron Douglas of Hawick, Kilmount, Middleby, Tibbers, Dornick, and Rippon, and one of his Majeſty's privy council; born in 1698, married, in March 1719-20, the Lady Katharine Hyde, ſecond daughter to Henry Hyde Earl of Rocheſter, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and a daughter, viz.

1. Henry Marquis of Beverly, who was born Oct. 30, 1722; and, July 10, 1754, married the Lady Elizabeth Hope, daughter of John Earl of Hopton; but

but was killed by the accidental going off of his own piſtol, on his journey from Scotland to London, the 20th of October following; and his Lady died in April 1756.

2. Lord Charles, who was born in July 1726, and died October 1756.

3. Lady Katharine, who died young.

Of this noble family there have been eight Lords, three Earls, and three Dukes. Sir William Douglas, the firſt Lord Drumlanrig, ſignalized himſelf in the wars againſt the Engliſh. In the year 1411, he retook the town of Roxburgh, then in their poſſeſſion. In 1412, he was ſent ambaſſador to England, to ſolicit the releaſe of King James I. then priſoner in that realm; from whom he obtained a charter, all written with the King's own hand on vellum, confirming to him and his heirs the ſeveral baronies of Drumlanrig, Hawick in Tiviotdale, and Selkirk, Nov. 30, 1412.

William, the third Earl, and firſt Duke of Queenſbury, ſucceeded his father in 1671; and having ſuffered much in his father's fortune, during the civil wars, he was, in 1667, ſworn one of the privy council in Scotland; and, in 1680, was made Juſtice general of that kingdom. On the 11th of Feb. 1681, he was created Lord Douglas of Kilmount, Middleby, and Dorwich; Viſcount Nith, Torthorald, and Roſs; Earl of Drumlanrig, and Sanquar; and Marquis of Queenſbury. On the 12th of May, 1682, he was conſtituted lord high treaſurer of Scotland; and by two other commiſſions, dated the 21ſt of Sept. 1682, he was made governor of Edinburgh-caſtle, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion. And, that no honour might be wanting which his prince could beſtow on him, he was, by letters patent, dated Feb. 3, 1683, created Marquis of Dumfries, and Duke of Queenſbury; and afterwards made privy counſellor in both kingdoms. By King James VII. he was appointed high commiſſioner, to repreſent his royal perſon

perſon in the kingdom of Scotland: but the meaſures which were taken by the court not ſuiting with his principles, he was entirely laid aſide. This was one of the greateſt and worthieſt men of the age in which he lived. He died in the year 1694, at the age of 58; and by his wife the Lady Iſabel, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, he left iſſue, James, who ſucceeded him; William, created Earl of March; Lord George, who died unmarried; and Lady Anne, who, in 1697, was married to David Earl of Wemys, and died in 1699.

The ſucceeding Dukes of Queenſbury, with the ſeveral branches of this family, together with the family arms, chief ſeats, &c. we have given an account of in the firſt part of this work, intituled, *A ſhort View of the Families of the preſent Engliſh Nobility*, as DUKE OF DOVER.

6. CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE moſt noble Prince ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of ARGYLL; Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn; Earl of Campbell and Cowal; Viſcount Lochow and Glenilla; Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tyrie; lord lieutenant of Argyllſhire, and admiral of the Weſtern Iſles: alſo Viſcount and Earl of Ila, Baron Ornſay, Dunoon, and Aros; keeper of the great ſeal, Juſtice general, extraordinary lord of ſeſſion, hereditable maſter of the King's houſhold, hereditable keeper of Dunſtaffnage and Carrick, chancellor of the univerſity of Aberdeen, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy counſellors, and one of the ſixteen parliamentary peers for Scotland; was born in 1682, and ſucceeded his brother John, the late Duke, in Nov. 1743. His Grace married the daughter of Mr. Whitfield, pay-*maſter of the marines*; but by her, who died in

1723,

1723, he had no iſſue, and at preſent remains a widower.

For want of iſſue of his Grace Archibald, now Duke of Argyll, the eſtates and honours of Earl of Argyll will deſcend to lieutenant-general John Campbell, ſon of the honourable John Campbell of Mammore, ſecond ſon of Archibald the ninth Earl of Argyll. The ſaid lieutenant-general is now repreſentative in parliament for the county of Dumbarton.

His eldeſt ſon John is a colonel in the army, and member of parliament for the city of Glaſgow.

His ſecond ſon is named Henry.

His third ſon is named Frederick.

His only daughter, Caroline, was the third wife of Charles Bruce Earl of Ayleſbury; who dying in 1746, ſhe married the honourable lieutenant-general Henry Seymour Conway, brother to Francis Earl of Hertford. By the late Earl of Ayleſbury ſhe had one only daughter, Lady Mary, married to the preſent Duke of Richmond.

John, the late Duke, was born in 1680, and ſucceeded his father Archibald as Duke of Argyll in 1703. He married to his firſt wife Mary, daughter of John Brown, Eſq; but this Lady dying in 1716, without iſſue, his Grace married to his ſecond wife Mrs. Jane Warburton, one of the maids of honour to her Majeſty Queen Anne, as alſo to her Majeſty Queen Caroline, when Princeſs of Wales, and by her had five daughters, viz.

1. Lady Caroline, married firſt to Francis Earl of Dalkeith, eldeſt ſon of Francis Duke of Buccleuch; and ſecondly to Charles Townſhend, Eſq; ſecond ſon to the Lord Townſhend.

2. Lady Anne, married to William Earl of Strafford.

3. Lady Jane, who died in the twelfth year of her age.

4. Lady Betty, married to Steward Mackenzie, Eſq; *uncle to James Earl of Bute.*

5. Lady Mary, married to Edward Viſcount Coke; who, dying, left her a widow without iſſue.

This noble Duke bravely diſtinguiſhed himſelf through the whole courſe of the Queen's wars: at the battle of Ramillies, in 1706, where he was brigadier; at the ſiege of Menin, of which he took poſſeſſion; commanded at the reducing of Fort Plaſſendale; and aſſiſted at the ſiege of Oſtend. He was very ſerviceable at the battle of Oudenard, in 1708: and in the ſame year took poſſeſſion of Liſle, and aſſiſted at the ſieges of Ghent and Bruges; and particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Tournay, and the great battle of Malplaquet. In 1705, he was appointed by Queen Anne her Majeſty's high Commiſſioner to the parliament of Scotland; and was afterwards made general of her army in Spain, general and commander in chief in North Britain, governor of Minorca, and one of her Majeſty's privy counſellors. He was in 1705 created Baron of Chatham, and Earl of Greenwich. In 1710, he was elected a knight of the garter; and, on the death of the Queen, was one of the lords Juſtices till the arrival of King George I. purſuant to her Majeſty's former appointment.

In 1715, a rebellion breaking out in Scotland, his Grace attacked and routed the enemy at Dumblain, on the 13th of November, with a force not half their number. In Feb. 1718, he was declared lord ſteward of the King's houſhold; and on the 30th of April was created Duke of Greenwich. He was appointed governor of Portſmouth by his preſent Majeſty, was made colonel of the Queen's regiment of horſe, and afterwards had the Royal Blue regiment of horſeguards. At length he was made maſter-general of the ordnance, and field-marſhal of Great Britain.

Archibald, the firſt Duke of Argyll, the father of the late and preſent Dukes, was eldeſt ſon of Archi*bald the ninth Earl of* Argyll; and married Eliza*beth, daughter to Sir* Lionel Talmaſh of Helmingham in

in Suffolk, Bart. and ſiſter to Lionel Earl of Dyſart; by whom he had iſſue John Marquis of Lorn, and Archibald Earl of Ila, both of whom ſucceeded to the dukedom of Argyll; alſo a daughter, Lady Anne, married to James Steward ſecond Earl of Bute. This nobleman was one of thoſe few Scots peers who came from Holland with the Prince of Orange, and very much promoted the revolution in Scotland. This Earl was ſent from the nobility to London, with ſome others, to offer the crown of Scotland, in the name of the convocation of eſtates, to King William and Queen Mary; tendered the coronation-oath to their Majeſties, and preſented them with the act of ſettlement, when they were proclaimed King and Queen of Scotland: after which he was appointed one of the privy council, one of the lords of the treaſury, colonel of the Scots horſe-guards, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, and at length created Duke of Argyll 23 June 1701.

Archibald, the ninth Earl of Argyll, who ſucceeded his father, was, when Lord Lorn, commander of King Charles IId's foot-guards, and ſignalized himſelf againſt Oliver; for which, in 1663, he was reſtored by the ſaid King to the honours and eſtate of his anceſtors, which were forfeited by his father's misfortunes. He was alſo by the ſaid King appointed one of his privy council, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury: but in 1681, oppoſing the Duke of York, his enemies accuſed him of diſloyalty; whereupon he was committed to the caſtle of Edinburgh, and, being tried, was found guilty, and ſentenced to ſuffer death: but, eſcaping out of priſon, he went over to Holland; from whence, in 1685, he landed in Argyleſhire, and declared for the proteſtant religion, and in favour of the Duke of Monmouth. But being defeated in June 1685, and taken priſoner, he was beheaded *on the* 30th of that month at Edinburgh. *This Earl married* the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter

of James Earl of Murray, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters, viz.

1. Archibald, who was afterwards firſt Duke of Argyll.

2. John Campbell of Mammore, married a daughter of John Lord Elphingſton.

3. Charles.

4. James, an officer in the army, married Margaret Leſlie, daughter to David Lord Newark.

5. Lady Anne, married to Richard Maitland Earl of Lauderdale; and, after his deceaſe, to Charles Earl of Murray.

6. Lady Jane, married to William Ker Marquis of Lothian.

Archibald, the eighth Earl of Argyll, was of the privy council to King Charles I. into whoſe hands he reſigned the Juſticiary of all Scotland, which had been in his family two hundred years, reſerving to himſelf and his heirs the juriſdiction of Argyll, and the Weſtern Iſles; and in 1641, he was created Marquis of Argyll. He contributed much to the reception and coronation of Charles II. and, on Jan. 1, 1650, put the crown on his head at Scoon. But, after the reſtoration, he was accuſed by the Earl of Middleton, then high commiſſioner, with a multitude of crimes, eſpecially in complying with Oliver as to the death of the King; for which he was condemned in parliament May 27, 1661, and beheaded at the Market-croſs of Edinburgh. He married Margaret, daughter of William Douglas Earl of Moreton; and by her had two ſons, Lord Archibald his heir, and Lord Neil: alſo two daughters, the Lady Jane, married to Robert Ker Marquis of Lothian; and the Lady Mary, married firſt to George Sinclair Earl of Caithneſs, and afterwards to John Campbell Earl of Breadalbane. By his ſecond wife Sufanna, daughter to Sir Alexander Menzie *of Weem*, he had alſo two ſons, Lord Neil, and *Lord Alexander*.

This moſt antient and noble family of Campbell is derived from a long train of great anceſtors, much farther back than can be vouched by writings or records; and ſeems to be founded upon the traditional accounts of the ſenachies and bards, whoſe office conſiſted chiefly in recording the actions and atchievements of their great and illuſtrious men. Camden derives this pedigree from the antient Kings of Argyle, in the ſixth century, above three hundred years before Scotland was a monarchy.

Creations.] Summoned to parliament, as Lord Campbell, in 1445, the 8th of James II. and by the ſame King, in 1457, created Earl of the county of Argyll; Marquis of the ſame, Nov. 15, 1641, the 17th of Charles I. Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viſcount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie, the 23d of June, 1701, the 13th of Will. III. Baron of Ornſay, Dunoon, and Aros, and Viſcount and Earl of Ila, the 29th of Oct. 1706, the 5th of Queen Anne.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, girony of eight pieces, topaz and diamond, for Campbell. 2d and 3d, pearl, a lymphad, or old-faſhioned ſhip, with one maſt, cloſe ſails, and oars in action, diamond, with flag and pennants flying, ruby, for the lordſhip of Lorn.

Creſt.] On a wreath a boar's head, couped, proper, topaz.

Supporters.] Two lions guardant, ruby.

Motto.] *Ne obliviſcaris.* The late Duke John's motto was, *Vix ea noſtra voco.*

Note, That behind the arms are two honourable badges in ſaltire, which his Grace's anceſtors have borne a long time, as great maſters of the King's houſhold, and Juſticiaries of Scotland. The firſt is a battoon topaz, ſemee of thiſtles, emerald, enſigned with an imperial crown, proper; and thereon the creſt of Scotland, which is a lion ſejant guardant, ruby.

ruby, crowned with the like crown he ſits on; having in his dexter paw a ſword, proper, the pommel and hilt topaz; and in the ſiniſter, a ſcepter of the laſt. The other badge is a ſword, as that in the lion's paw.

Chief Seats.] At Inverary in Argyllſhire; at Campbleton in Kintyre; at Roſeneath in the county of Dunbarton; at Whitton in Middleſex; and in Argyle-ſtreet, London.

7. DOUGLAS, DUKE OF DOUGLAS.

THE moſt noble ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of DOUGLAS; Marquis and Earl of Angus and Abernethy; Viſcount Jedburgh; Lord Douglas of Bonkle, Preſton, Roberton, Bothwell and Glenbervy; was born in 1694, and in 1758 married Miſs Douglas, daughter of .....

James Marquis of Douglas, father of the preſent Duke, ſucceeded his grandfather as Marquis of Douglas, and Earl of Angus; and married to his firſt wife the Lady Barbara, daughter of John Erskine, the eighth Earl of Mar, by whom he had an only ſon James, who, in 1692, and the 22d year of his age, was killed at the battle of Steinkirk; but his Lordſhip marrying to his ſecond wife the Lady Mary, daughter of Robert Ker, Marquis of Lothian; by her had the Lady Jane, and Archibald the preſent Duke, whoſe titles Queen Anne was pleaſed to augment in the 9th year of his age, by creating him Lord Douglas of Bonkle, Viſcount Jedburgh, Marquis of Angus and Abernethy, and Duke of Douglas.

William, the late Marquis's grandfather, ſucceeded his father William, and was the ſeventeenth Earl of Douglas and Angus; and in the reign of Charles I. was made Lord Lieutenant of the borders, and created *Marquis of Douglas.* He married to his firſt wife Mar-

Margaret, ſiſter to James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, and by her had two ſons and three daughters, *viz.*

1. Archibald, the eldeſt, was Lord Great Chamberlain for the day, at the coronation of King Charles II.

2. James was killed at the ſiege of Doway.

3. Lady Jane, married to William Lord Alexander, ſon and heir to William Earl of Stirling.

4. Margaret, to Sir John Hamilton, Lord Bargany.

5. Griſel to Sir William Carmichael, ſon of John the firſt Lord Carmichael.

To his ſecond wife he married the Lady Mary, daughter of George Gordon the firſt Marquis of Huntley, and by her had three ſons, and five daughters; whereof Henrietta was married to James Johnſton Earl of Annandale; Iſabel to William Douglas Duke of Queenſbury; Jane to James Drummond Earl (called Duke) of Perth, lord chancellor of Scotland; and Lucy to Robert Maxwell Earl of Nithſdale: and the ſons were, William, who was created Earl of Selkirk, afterwards Duke of Hamilton; George was created Earl of Dumbarton; and James, the youngeſt, who was a colonel, died unmarried.

Archibald, the eldeſt ſon by the firſt wife, married firſt Anne, daughter of Eſme Stewart Duke of Lenox; and dying in his father's life-time, by her left a ſon, James, the ſecond Marquis of Douglas, and father of the preſent Duke.

William, the ſixteenth Earl of Douglas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence Lord Oliphant, and by her had three ſons and two daughters: Mary, married to Alexander Levingſton Earl of Lithgow; and Margaret to Sir Alexander Campbell of Calder. And of the three ſons, Francis the youngeſt was knighted; and James, the ſecond, was created Lord Mordington.

This noble and great family may be reckoned one of the moſt renowned of any ſubject family in Europe, there being few kingdoms where their name is not known,

known, and ſome of their great actions recorded: and from theſe in Scotland were deſcended the family of the Scoti in Plaiſence in Italy, the Riari Scoti in Bononia, the Mari Scoti in Mantua, the Baroni Scoti in Florence, and the Paperoni Scoti in Rome; and in St. Laurence's church in Plaiſence the family have twelve monuments. In Muſcovy and Sweden there have been ſeveral eminent men of this family; and the city of Dantzick in Poland, being relieved by one Douglas, a Scotſman, they erected a triumphal arch in commemoration of that great action, which to this day is called Douglas's port, or gate, and the ſuburb, without it, Little Scotland: and they alſo enacted, that a man born in Scotland ſhould for ever have the freedom of Dantzick, as much as a native. In France this family hath obtained great commands and titles; for one of the name, who was Earl of Wigton in Scotland, was, by Charles VII. of France, made Duke of Turrene in that country, for his ſervice in the wars againſt the Engliſh; and another was created Count de Longueville.

About the year 1329 there was in Scotland of this name five Earls at one time, namely, Douglas, Angus, Ormond, Murray, and Wigton; ſince which we are to add the Duke of Douglas, the Duke of Queenſbury, and Duke Hamilton, the Earls of Moreton and March, the Lord Mordington, and the Earl of Dunbarton, which laſt is extinct.

For their ſervice to their country, this family had three noble privileges allowed them by King and Parliament: 1ſt, That they ſhould have the firſt vote in parliament. 2dly, That they ſhould lead the van of the army. And, 3dly, That they ſhould carry the crown, if preſent, at publick ſolemnities.

Their beginning is traditionally derived from one Sholto, a ſwarthy man, which, as theſe words are ſaid to ſignify both in Britiſh and Iriſh, was *Don Glas*; and *he, in the reign* of Salvathius king of Scotland, and

the

the year of Chriſt 770, being the principal man that routed Donald Bane, who had invaded his country, the King royally rewarded his ſervices, and made him a grant of large poſſeſſions in the county of Lanerk, which he, or his ſucceſſor, called Douglas, and from thence came the ſirname of this family.

Creations.] Created Earl of Douglas in Clydſdale, near Lanerk, by King David Bruce, 1357; Earl of Angus, April 9, 1389, by Robert III. Marquis of Douglas, June 17, 1633, by Charles I. and Duke of Douglas, Marquis of Angus, Earl of Abernethy in Strathern, Viſcount Jedburgh in Tiviotdale; Lord Douglas of Bonkle, Preſton, and Roberton, April 18, 1703, 2d of Queen Anne.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt, ſapphire, a lion rampant, pearl, crowned with a ducal crown topaz, for Lord Galloway. 2d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, ſurmounted of a ribband diamond, for Abernethy. 3d, pearl, three piles ruby, for Wiſhart of Brechin. 4th, topaz, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire, ſurmounted of a bend diamond, charged with three buckles of the firſt, for Stewart of Bonkle. Over all in ſurtout the paternal coat of Douglas, which is pearl, a man's heart ruby, enſigned with an imperial crown proper; and on a chief ſapphire, three mullets of the firſt.

Creſt.] On a cap of maintenance, a ſalamander emerald, in flames proper.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, a ſavage holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, and wreathed about the waiſt with a laurel, all proper. On the ſiniſter, a ſtag of the latter attired and unguled, topaz; both which ſupporters ſtand within a pale of wood, wreathed for a compartment.

Motto.] *Jamais Arriere.*

Chief Seats.] Douglas Caſtle, in the county of Lanerk, long the principal ſeat of this noble family, was burnt down to the ground by accident, in December 1758.

1738, when a great part of the valuable furniture, paintings, jewels, and writings of the family were loſt, beſides a conſiderable ſum of money in caſh and bank notes; and it was with no ſmall difficulty that the family eſcaped with their lives. There is another ſeat belonging to this family at Diddup, in Forfarſhire, or Angus, being an antient noble pile of building in the middle of a park, within a mile of Dundee.

8. MURRAY, DUKE OF ATHOL.

THE moſt noble JAMES MURRAY, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of ATHOL; Marquis, and Earl of Tullibairden; Viſcount Glenalmond, and Lord Murray, in Scotland; alſo an Engliſh Peer, by the title of Baron Strange of Knockyn, Lord of the Iſland of Man, lord privy ſeal, one of his Majeſty's privy council, hereditable keeper of the palace of Faulkland, and knight of the antient order of the thiſtle, ſucceeded his father John, the late Duke, in 1724; and in 1726 married Mrs. Jane Lanoy, widow of James Lanoy, of Hammerſmith, in Middleſex, Eſq; and ſiſter of Sir John Frederick, of Weſtminſter, Bart. by whom he had a ſon in 1735, who died the ſame year, and two daughters who are now living.

His Grace became an Engliſh peer by the title of Lord Strange; as alſo Lord of the Iſle of Man, on the deceaſe of James Stanley, the tenth Earl of Derby, who died, without iſſue, on the 1ſt of February, 1735-6; which dignities he derived from his grandmother, Amelia Sophia, daughter of James Earl of Derby, beheaded in 1651.

John, father of the preſent Duke, ſucceeded his father as Marquis of Athol, in May 1703; and married to his firſt wife the Lady Katharine Hamilton, daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Dutcheſs of Hamilton; and by her had ſix ſons, and one daughter,

daughter, Suſannah, married to William Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen. Of the ſons, the eldeſt called the Marquis of Tullibairden, was a colonel in the Dutch ſervice, and was killed at the battle of Taniers in 1709. The ſecond ſon William, Marquis of Tullibairden, was attainted in 1716, for being a party in the rebellion of that time; and being taken in the next rebellion in 1746, was ſent to the Tower, where he died the year after. James, the third ſon, and the preſent Duke, ſucceeded as Duke of Athol, on whom the titles, forfeited by his brother, were ſettled by act of parliament, at his father's death. Lord George, the fourth ſon, married an heireſs of his own name, by whom he left a daughter named Amelia, who, in 1750, became the ſecond wife of the Hon. John Sinclair, who would have ſucceeded his father as Lord Sinclair, but was attainted in 1716. This Lord George Murray preſumptuouſly joined the rebels in 1745, as a lieutenant-general; and after the defeat at Culloden eſcaped into France, but was attainted in 1746.

To his ſecond wife, John Duke of Athol married Mary, daughter of William Lord Roſs, by whom he had a fifth ſon, Lord John Murray, member of parliament for Perthſhire, colonel of the Highland regiment: in 1755 appointed major-general of his Majeſty's forces; and Jan. 21, 1758, promoted to be lieutenant-general. His lady died in Jan. 1759.

The ſixth and youngeſt ſon, Lord Frederick, was a captain in the royal navy. He had alſo one daughter, Lady Jane, married to John Earl of Crawford.

The ſaid Duke John was made ſecretary of ſtate in the reign of King William, high-commiſſioner to the parliament, and chancellor to the univerſity of St. Andrews; and, in 1697, was created Earl of Tullibairden, and Viſcount Glenalmond. On April 30, 1703, the 2d of Queen Anne, he was created Marquis of Tullibairden, and Duke of Athol; and on the 7th of Feb. following, he was elected a knight of

the thiſtle. He was elected one of the ſixteen peers in the third and fourth Britiſh parliaments; in 1712 he was ſworn of her Majeſty's privy council; appointed lord privy ſeal in 1713; and the next year was high-commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church.

John, the fourth Earl of Athol, and father of the late Duke, in the year 1653, when but eighteen years of age, loyally took up arms in defence of King Charles II. for which his Majeſty, after the reſtoration, made him juſtice-general, lord privy ſeal, captain of his guard, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, and created him Marquis of Athol. He left iſſue by his wife, the Lady Amelia Sophia, daughter of that loyal nobleman James Stanley, Earl of Derby, four ſons, and one daughter, viz.

1. John the eldeſt, who ſucceeded him.

2. Charles was created Earl of Dunmore.

3. James married Lady Lillie Drummond, daughter of John ſecond Earl of Perth, and left a daughter married to Andrew Lord Rollo.

4. William was Lord Nairn, by marrying the heireſs of Robert Lord Nairn.

5. Amelia was married to Hugh Fraſer, Lord Lovat.

This noble family of Murray is of antient ſettlement in the county of Perth, and are deſcended from Sir Malcolm Murray; whoſe ſon Sir William Murray, in the year 1282, marrying Adda Moravia, daughter of Malyſs, ſeneſchal of Strathern, thereby became poſſeſſed of the barony of Tullibairden, as appears by a charter dated in that year.

Arms.] Quarterly, firſt ſapphire, three mullets pearl, within a double treſſure flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis, topaz, for Murray. 2d, quarter is quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, a feſſe cheque, pearl and ſapphire, for Stewart. 2d and 3d, pally of *ſix, topaz, and* diamond, for the title of Athol. In the

3d,

3d, ruby, three legs armed proper, conjoined in the center at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in a triangle, garniſhed and ſpurred topaz, for Lord of the Iſle of Man. The 4th as the 1ſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath a demi-ſavage, wreathed about the head and waiſt, emerald, holding in his right hand a dagger proper, the pommel and hilt topaz, and in his left a key of the latter.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a lion ruby, gorged with a collar ſapphire, and thereon three mullets pearl, being the ſupporter of Tullibairden. On the ſiniſter, a ſavage wreathed about the head and waiſt, as the creſt, his feet in fetters of iron, and the chain over his right arm.

Motto.] *Furth fortune, and fill the fetters.*

Chief Seats.] At Dunkell, near the river Tay; at Blair-caſtle in Athol; at the caſtle of Tullibairden, in Perthſhire; at Caſtleton, in the Iſle of Man; and Groſvenor-ſquare, London.

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9. GRAHAM, DUKE OF MONTROSE.

THE moſt noble WILLIAM GRAHAM, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of MONTROSE; Marquis and Baron of Graham, Dundaff, Kincarn, Mindock, and Kinaber, in Scotland; and Earl and Baron Graham of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, in England; chancellor of the univerſity of Glaſgow, and governor of the royal bank, ſucceeded his father, anno 1741, and married, in Oct. 1742, the Lady Lucy Manners, daughter of John, the ſecond Duke of Rutland, by whom he had a ſon and heir, ſtiled Marquis of Graham, born Feb. 8, 1755, and a daughter Lady Lucy, in July 1751.

James, the fourth Marquis of Montroſe, and father of the preſent Duke, ſucceeded his father James in *1684, and* married the Lady Chriſtian Carnegie, daughter

daughter of David Earl of Northesk; and by her, who died in 1744, he had iſſue four ſons, and one daughter, viz.

1. James Marquis of Graham, who died in his infancy.

2. David Marquis of Graham, whom his Majeſty King George I. was pleaſed to advance to the dignity of a peer in South Britain, by the ſtile and title of Earl, and Baron Graham of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, May 23, 1722, with remainder to his two brothers William and George, died 1731, whereby his titles devolved upon

3. William, the preſent Duke.

4. Lord George, who died unmarried in 1746.

5. Lady Margaret, who died unmarried.

The ſaid James, their father, was by Queen Anne made admiral of Scotland in 1705, and in the year following preſident of the council. On April 24, 1707, in regard of his inviolable zeal for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, and his hearty concurrence in the union of the two kingdoms, her Majeſty was pleaſed to create him Duke of Montroſe, which dignity was to deſcend, not only to his male iſſue, but to his heirs of intail alſo.

James the fifth Earl, and firſt Marquis of Montroſe, born in 1612, became early one of the moſt active leaders of the covenanters in Scotland, in the time of King Charles I. but ſoon deſerted the covenanters, and embraced the principles of the court; whereupon, in the year 1644, he was made captain-general in Scotland, and Marquis of Montroſe; and being joined with about 4000 forces, he defeated the kirk party in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes and battles; but being met by General Leſlie, with a detachment from the Scots army in England, he was totally routed on Sept. 13, 1645; however, eſcaping in the purſuit, he got over *to France in Aug.* 1646. King Charles II. afterwards *granting him a new* commiſſion, he got 500 men together,

gether, with arms and ammunition, which he ſent from Hamburgh to one of the Orkney iſlands, and immediately followed with about 100 officers, in April 1650. The news of his landing in Caithneſs, having reached the parliament, who was then ſitting at Edinburgh, they iſſued out orders for aſſembling 6000 men under General Leſlie, and 300 horſe under Colonel Strahan; the laſt of whom coming up with the Marquis, now joined by a few Highlanders, defeated him: and ſometime after, the Marquis himſelf being taken, was conducted to General Leſlie, who ſent him to Edinburgh, where he was tried by the parliament then ſitting, and ſentenced to be hanged at the croſs, on a gibbet of thirty feet high, and then to be beheaded and quartered, and his head fixed on the Tolbooth priſon, and his body buried at the place of execution; which ſentence was accordingly executed on May 21, 1650: but at the reſtoration his body was, by his Majeſty's expreſs appointment, collected, and laid together in the church of Holyrood-houſe, whence it was carried, and depoſited with the remains of his grandfather in St. Giles's church, and a monument erected to his memory.

According to the Scots writers, this great and noble family is deſcended from the renowned Greme, who, in the year 404, was general of King Fergus II.'s army; and in 420, made a breach upon the trench or wall, which the emperor Severus had built between the rivers Forth and Clyde, as the utmoſt bounds of the Roman empire, to keep out the Scots from moleſting them in their poſſeſſions; and the ſaid trench has ever ſince been called Grame's Dyke; and during the minority of Eugene II. the ſon of Fergus II. he was governor of Scotland, and married a lady of the royal houſe of Denmark. In the year 1125, William de Greme, or Grame, was one of the witneſſes to the foundation of the abbey of Holyrood-houſe, by King David I. and Sir David Graham, obtainin

taining from King William the Lion, a grant of ſeveral lands near Glaſgow, and in the county of Kincardin, was therein ſucceeded by Sir David his ſon, who had ſeveral other grants of lands in Stirlingſhire, &c.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, on a chief diamond, three eſcallop-ſhells of the firſt, for the name of Graham. 2d and 3d, pearl, three roſes ruby, barbed and ſeeded proper, for the title of Montroſe.

Creſt.] On a wreath an eagle topaz, talloning a ſtork proper.

Supporters.] Two ſtorks of the latter.

Motto.] *Ne oublié.*

Chief Seats.] At Glaſgow, in the county of Lanerk; at Kincarn, in the county of Perth; at Myndock-caſtle, in the county of Lennox; and at Hanover-ſquare, London.

10. KER, DUKE OF ROXBURGH.

THE moſt noble JOHN KER, Duke of ROXBURGH, Marquis of Beaumont and Ceſford; Earl of Roxburgh and Kelſo; Viſcount Broxmouth, Baron Ker of Roxburgh, Ceſford, and Caverton, in Scotland; and alſo an Engliſh peer, by the ſtile and title of Baron and Earl Ker of Wakefield, in the county of York, was born in April 1740, and ſucceeded his father Robert, the late Duke, Aug. 20, 1755.

Robert, the late Duke, ſucceeded his father John the firſt Duke of Roxburgh, in March 1740; and in 1739 married Miſs Eſſex Moſtyn, eldeſt daughter to Sir John Moſtyn, in Flintſhire, Bart. by whom he had children, the preſent Duke; Lord George Ker, born in March 1745; and a daughter, born in March 1741, and died in June 1758.

John, father to the late Duke of Roxburgh, married *the Lady* Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel late *Earl of Winchelſea* and Nottingham, and widow of William

William Marquis of Halifax; by which Lady he had iſſue Robert the late Duke.

Of this antient family, which is ſaid to come from Normandy, was Ker of Ker-hall, in the county of Lancaſter, from whom deſcended two brothers, Ralph and Robert, in the county of Roxburgh, who made the two branches of Ceſford and Ferniherſt, about the time of King David II. in 1340; and Robert, having obtained from the King the lands of Oultoburn, lying near the water of Beaumont, was anceſtor to the houſe of Ceſford, of whom we are treating. The other branch of Ferniherſt is the Marquis of Lothian.

Creations.] Created Lord Ker of Ceſford in 1603; Earl of Roxburgh and Kelſo, Sept. 19, 1616, by James VI. and Marquis of Beaumont and Ceſford, and Duke of Roxburgh, April 27, 1707.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, emerald, a chevron between three unicorns heads, eraſed pearl, horned and maned topaz; as many mullets diamond, for the name Ker. 2d and 3d, ruby, three macles topaz, for Weepont, as being deſcended from that family.

Creſt.] On a wreath an unicorn's head, as thoſe in the coat.

Supporters.] Two ſavages wreathed about the waiſt with laurel, each holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, all proper.

Motto.] *Pro Chriſto & Patria dulce periculum.*

Chief Seats.] At Fluros in Tiviotdale, or Roxburghſhire, on the north-ſide of the river Tweed; at the Friers in the ſame county; at Broxmouth, in the county of Haddington; and at Bray in the county of Bucks.

MARQUISSES.

1. HAY, MARQUIS of TWEEDDALE.

THE moſt Hon. JOHN HAY, Marquis and Earl of TWEEDDALE, Viſcount Pebles, and Lord Yeſter, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy counſellors, one of the ſixteen repreſentatives of the Scotch peerage in the ſixth, ſeventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh parliaments of Great Britain, extraordinary lord of ſeſſion, and governor of the bank of Edinburgh, ſucceeded his father Charles, Dec. 15, 1715; and married Lady Frances Carteret, youngeſt daughter to John Earl of Granville, in April 1748; and by her has two ſons, John Lord Yeſter, and a ſon born July 12, 1758; and five daughters, viz. the Lady Suſanna, who died June 26, 1757, and the Ladies Frances, Catharine, Anne, and Louiſa.

Charles, the third Marquis of Tweeddale, ſucceeded his father John in 1713, and married the Lady Suſanna, daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Dutcheſs of Hamilton, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters; the preſent Duke, and Lord Charles Hay, major-general of his Majeſty's forces. Of the daughters, Lady Suſanna died in 1739.

In the reign of William the Lion, about the year 1200, John, the ſon of William Hay, retired from the North into Lothian; and there marrying the heir of Robert de Lyne, with her had the barony of Lockart. By this Lady he had Sir William Hay, Knight, father of Hugh Hay of Lockart, whoſe wife was ſiſter to King Robert Bruce, by whom he had Sir Gilbert Hay, his heir, who married Mary, daughter and co-*heir to Simon Fraſer*, Lord of Oliver-caſtle.

Crea-

Creations.] Created Earl of Tweeddale, in the county of Pebles, Dec. 1, 1646, 22d of Charles I. and Marquis Dec. 26, 1694, the 7th of William III.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ſapphire, three cinquefoils pearl, for Fraſer. 2d and 3d, ruby, three bars ermine, and over all, by way of ſurtout, pearl, three eſcutcheons ruby, being the paternal coat of Hay.

Creſt.] On a wreath a goat's head, eraſed, horned topaz.

Supporters.] Two bucks proper, attired and unguled topaz, each having a collar ſapphire, charged with three cinquefoils, as in the coat.

Motto.] *Spare nought.*

Chief Seats.] At Pinkie, in Eaſt-Lothian; at Yeſter, in the county of Haddington; and in Groſvenor-ſtreet, London.

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2. KER, MARQUIS of LOTHIAN.

THE moſt Hon. WILLIAM-HENRY KER, Marquis and Earl of LOTHIAN; Earl of Ancram; Baron Ker of Newbottle and Jedburgh; knight of the antient order of the thiſtle, and one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, in the preſent and the three preceding parliaments of Great Britain; ſucceeded his father William, March 1, 1721, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolſon, Bart. by whom he hath iſſue,

1. William Earl of Ancram, major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and member of parliament for Richmond, in Yorkſhire; who married the Lady Louiſa-Carolina, only daughter of Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holderneſſe, by whom he hath a ſon born in 1737, called Lord Newbottle; a daughter born in 1739; another in 1742, and another March 9, 1757.

2. *Lord Robert*, killed at the battle of Culloden in 1746.

William the ſecond Marquis of Lothian, father of the preſent Marquis, ſucceeded Robert his father in 1703; and married Lady Jane, daughter of Archibald Campbell, the ninth Earl of Argyll, and by her left iſſue, William the preſent Marquis, and three daughters, viz. Jane, married to William Lord Cranſtoun; Anne, to Alexander, the ſeventh Earl of Hume; and Elizabeth, firſt, to George Lord Roſs; ſecondly, to Robert, now Viſcount Jocelyn.

Creations.] Baron of Newbottle in the county of Edinburgh, Oct. 15, 1587; Baron of Jedburgh, in the county of Roxburgh, in Feb. 1621; Earl of Lothian, July 10, 1606; Earl of Ancram, in the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, all by King James VI. and Marquis of Lothian, June 23, 1701, by King William III.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ſapphire, the ſun in its ſplendor. 2d and 3d, ruby on a chevron pearl, three mullets of the field.

Creſt.] On a wreath the ſun, as in the coat.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, an angel apparelled ſapphire, its hair and wings topaz. On the ſiniſter, an unicorn pearl horned, maned, and unguled topaz.

Motto.] *Sero ſed ſerio.*

Chief Seat.] At Newbottle, in Mid-Lothian.

3. JOHNSTON, MARQUIS of ANNANDALE.

THE moſt Hon. GEORGE JOHNSTON, Marquis and Earl of ANNANDALE; Viſcount Annan, and Lord Johnſton of Lockwood, Lochmaban and Moffat, in Annandale; and hereditary keeper of Lochmaban; ſucceeded his brother James, the late Marquis, in 1745; but was ever ſince declared a lunatic, by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe.

William

William the firſt Marquis, father of the late and preſent Marquiſſes, married to his firſt wife Sophia, daughter and ſole heir of John Fairholm, of Craigiehall, in the county of Stirling, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, James the late Marquis of Annandale, and William, who died in 1722; and a daughter Henrietta, who was married to Charles Hope, Earl of Hopeton: and by his ſecond wife Charlotte, daughter of John Vanderbemde, of Weſtminſter, Eſq; he had the preſent Marquis, who was born in 1720, and Lord John, who died in 1742. The Marquis, their father, died in 1724.

The Johnſtons are an antient and warlike family, and derive their ſirname from the barony of Johnſton in Annandale.

Creations.] Lord Johnſton, June 20, 1633; Earl of Hartfield, in 1643, by King Charles I. Earl of Annandale, in the county of Dumfries, in 1661, by King Charles II. and Marquis of Annandale, June 24, 1701, by King William III.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, pearl, a ſaltire diamond, on a chief ruby three cuſhions topaz. 2d and 3d, topaz, an anchor in pale ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath a ſpur, erect topaz, winged pearl.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a lion pearl, armed and langued ſapphire, and ducally crowned topaz. On the ſiniſter, a horſe pearl, furniſhed ruby.

Motto.] *Nunquam non paratus.*

Chief Seat.] At Lockwood, in Annandale.

EARLS.

EARLS.

1. CRAWFORD, EARL OF CRAWFORD.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE CRAWFORD, Earl of CRAWFORD and Lindſay; Viſcount and Baron Garnock; Baron Crawford and Spinzy; ſucceeded John the late Earl of Crawford, in 1749, and Dec. 26, 1755, married Miſs Hamilton, eldeſt daughter of Robert Hamilton of Baurtrie-hill, Eſq; which Lady was brought to-bed of a ſon and heir, Feb. 4, 1758.

John Lindſay, the late Earl, being the ſeventeenth Earl of Crawford, ſucceeded his father John Jan. 4, 1713. This late Earl betook himſelf early to a military life. In 1734 he had a regiment of foot, and went the ſame year a voluntier into the Imperial army on the Rhine. In 1739 he was in the Imperial army in a battle againſt the Turks, where he received a dangerous wound in the thigh. He was afterwards colonel of the Royal Scots dragoons; and was one of the ſixteen peers for North Britain in three parliaments, viz. the eighth, ninth, and tenth. He married in 1747 Lady Jane Murray, youngeſt daughter of John Duke of Athol, who died ſoon after. His Lordſhip languiſhing ſome years with the ſaid wound, died in the year 1749, without iſſue; upon which the ſeveral dignities of Earl of Crawford, &c. devolved on George Viſcount Garnock, deſcended from Patrick Lindſay, youngeſt ſon of John, the fourteenth Earl of Crawford, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Crawford, of Kilburny, whoſe ſon John was created Viſcount Garnock, *and was father of* the preſent Earl of Crawford.

Of this antient and honourable family of Lindſay, which came firſt to Scotland with Edgar Atheling, and Margaret his ſiſter, Queen to King Malcolm Canmore, there were two principal branches, the one of Crawford aforeſaid, and the other of Byres, in the county of Haddington. In the reign of David I. about the year 1140, William de Lindſay was a perſon of great note, as was David his ſucceſſor, who lived in the time of William the Lion, about 1200; and he marrying the daughter of John de Crawford, with her got the barony of that name, in which he was ſucceeded by his ſon David, who lived in the time of Alexander II. and had two ſons, David his ſucceſſor, and John, who was chamberlain of Scotland to Alexander III.

Creations.] Created Earl Crawford in the county of Lanerk, 1399, by Robert III. Baron of Spinzy, in 1590, by James VI. Earl of Lindſay, in the county aforeſaid, by Charles I. in 1633; Baron and Viſcount Garnock, April 10, 1703, by Queen Anne.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire. 2d and 3d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, ſuppreſſed with a ribband diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath an oſtrich proper, holding in its beak a key topaz.

Supporters.] Two lions ſejant ruby.

Motto.] *Indure furth.*

Arms of the Viſcount Garnock.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, a feſſe ermine. 2d and 3d, ſapphire, a chevron between three croſſes patee topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath an ermine couchant proper.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds of the laſt.

Motto.] *Sine labe nota.*

Chief Seats.] At Struthers, in the county of Fife; at Kilbirny, in Airſhire.

2. SU-

2. SUTHERLAND, EARL of SUTHERLAND.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Earl of SUTHERLAND, and Baron Strathnaver, in the county of Sutherland, a captain in the 56th regiment of foot, ſucceeded his father William in December 1750, then about 13 years of age.

William, the late and the twentieth Earl of Sutherland, ſucceeded his grandfather John, in 1733; and, in 1734, married the lady Jane Wemys, daughter of David Earl of Wemys, by whom he had the preſent Lord Sutherland; Lady Elizabeth, married Sept. 3, 1757, to the Hon. James Wemys; and other children.

John, the nineteenth Earl of Sutherland, was one of the privy council to King William III. during whoſe reign he had the command of a regiment of foot; and in that of Queen Anne he was one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of Union; and was one of the ſixteen peers elected for Scotland in the firſt and ſecond Britiſh parliaments. He married to his firſt wife Ellen, daughter of William Lord Cochran, ſon of William, the firſt Earl of Dundonald; and by her had, 1. William, his heir apparent, who married Katherine, daughter of William Morriſon, of Preſton-Grange, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons; John, who died in 1720, the ſame year with himſelf; and William, the late Earl, who ſucceeded his grandfather. 2. Jane, married to John Lord Maitland, ſon of John Earl of Lauderdale. 3. Ellen. To his ſecond wife the ſaid Earl John married Katharine Talmaſh, ſiſter to Lionel Earl of Dyſart, and widow of James Stewart Lord Down, eldeſt ſon of James Earl of Murray; and in Aug. 1727, he married to his third wife the widow of Sir John Travel, a lady of great fortune.

According to the traditional account of ſome Scotch *writers, this family* in the peerage is older than any

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in North Britain, if not in all Europe; for in the reign of Corbred II. and the year of Chriſt 76, a colony called Catti, coming from Germany to Scotland, and there dividing themſelves into two parts, from thoſe in the North the country was called Caithneſs, and from them in the South, Sutherland; and were Thanes thereof, before the title of Earl was uſed in the kingdom. Allan, who was Thane of Sutherland, gave a very ſignal defeat to part of the Daniſh army, who had invaded his country, and afterwards was treacherouſly murdered by the uſurper Macbeth, for adhering to his rightful ſovereign Malcolm Canmore, the ſon of King Duncan, by whom he was created Earl in 1057.

Arms.] Ruby, three mullets topaz, within a border of the latter, charged with a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis of the firſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a cat ſejant proper.

Supporters.] Two ſavages wreathed about their heads and waiſts, with laurel, each holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, all proper.

Motto.] *Sans peur.*

Chief Seat.] At Dunrobin, in the county of Sutherland.

3. LESLEY, EARL of ROTHES.

THE Right Hon. JOHN LESLEY, Earl of ROTHES, Lord Leſley, and Baron Bambreigh, knight of the antient order of the thiſtle; one of the ſixteen peers, elected for Scotland in the preſent parliament; governor of Duncannon-fort in Ireland, and commander in chief in that kingdom; colonel of the third regiment of foot-guards, and lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, ſucceeded his father John, the late Earl, in 1722; and, in 1740, married Miſs Hamilton of Groſvenor-ſtreet, by whom he had a daughter born in 1741; a ſon and heir,

heir, called Lord Leſley, born in Oct. 1744; and a daughter in May, 1750.

The late Earl married Lady Jane, daughter of John Hay, the ſecond Marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had ſix ſons, and two daughters, viz.

1. John, the preſent Earl.
2. The Hon. Thomas Leſley, repreſentative in parliament for the burghs of Forfar, Perth, &c. Barrack-maſter-general of Scotland.
3. The Hon. James Leſley, one of the commiſſaries for Edinburgh.
4. The Hon. Charles Leſley.
5. The Hon. Andrew Leſley.
6. The Hon. William Leſley.
7. Lady Jane. 8. Lady Margaret.

John the ſeventh Earl of Rothes, grandfather of the late Earl, being in arms for King Charles II. was taken priſoner at the battle of Worceſter, and confined till the reſtoration; after which his Majeſty, to reward his merit and ſufferings, made him preſident of the council, general of the forces in Scotland; and, on the 2d of June, 1663, he was appointed his Majeſty's high-commiſſioner to the parliament, and lord-treaſurer of Scotland; and, in 1680, as a farther mark of his Majeſty's favour, he was honoured with the titles of Duke of Rothes, Marquis of Bambreigh, Earl of Leſley, Viſcount Lugton, and Baron of Achmutty and Caſcuberry, and to the heirs male of his body for ever. He married Anne, the daughter of John Lindſay, the fourteenth Earl of Crawford, by whom he had two daughters, viz.

1. Margaret, who became Counteſs of Rothes, her father having no male iſſue, married Charles Hamilton, the fourth Earl of Haddington; and by him had, beſides the Earl of Haddington, a ſon John, who took the arms and ſirname of Leſley, and was laſt Earl of Rothes.

2. *Chriſtian*, the youngeſt, was married to *James Graham*, the third Marquis of Montroſe.

The origin of this noble family is Hungarian, taking their name from the caſtle of Leſley in that country; but are ſince diſperſed into many other nations; ſo that there are few countries in Europe, wherein ſome of them have not raiſed their characters, and borne conſiderable offices and honours; and the family is now ſo increaſed in number and honour, that beſides the Earl of whom we are ſpeaking, there are the Earl of Leven, the Lord Lindores, and the Lord Newark; though it muſt be remembered, that this family of Rothes is now paternally of the name of Hamilton, as already obſerved.

There are at preſent ſeveral Counts of the family in Germany, beſides many families in Scotland, France, Sweden, Muſcovy, and Poland; and one of this name governed the kingdom of Hungary, as the Emperor's viceroy; he having ſome time before been married to that Emperor's daughter.'

The firſt of this name in Britain was Bartholdus Leſley, one of the firſt rank of nobility in Hungary, who, in the year 1068, attended Margaret Atheling, the wife of King Malcolm Canmore, into Scotland, where his ſervices to that Princeſs were thought ſo conſiderable, that King Malcolm gave him his ſiſter to wife; and beſides many large poſſeſſions, which are ſtill in the family, made him governor of Edinburgh-caſtle; after which he was made Lord Leſley, and Earl of Roſs.

Creations.] Earl of Rothes, in the county of Elgin, in 1457, the 19th of James II.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, pearl; on a bend ſapphire, three buckles topaz, for Leſley. 2d and 3d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, ſuppreſſed by a ribband diamond, for Abernethy.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a demi-gryphon proper.

Supporters.] Two gryphons, party per feſs, pearl and ruby.

Motto.] *Grip faſt.*

Chief Seat.] At Leſley, in the county of Fife.

4. DOUGLAS, EARL OF MORTON.

THE Right Hon. JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MORTON, and Lord Aberdour in Fifeſhire, hereditary ſteward and juſtice-general of the Orkney Iſlands, knight of the order of the thiſtle, preſident of the ſociety for improving arts and ſciences, and one of the ſixteen peers elected for Scotland, ſucceeded his father George, the 13th Earl of Morton, in 1737. His Lordſhip firſt married Miſs Haliburton, daughter of Mr. Haliburton of Pitcur; by whom he had iſſue a ſon and heir, Sholto Lord Aberdour, commiſſioner of the police; and another ſon, who died in 1746. He married ſecondly Miſs Heathcote, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. July 31, 1755, by whom he hath iſſue a ſon, born July 1, 1756, and a daughter, born April 28, 1758.

The firſt of this collateral branch of the great and noble family of Douglas, was Sir James Douglas of Loudon, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Sir William, the Laird of Lidſdale, who, for his bravery, was called the Flower of Chivalry: but he dying without iſſue, his brother Sir John Douglas became heir, and was captain of the caſtle of Lochleven in Fife, the property of which was 300 years in the family; and herein was impriſoned Mary Queen of Scots, who from thence made her eſcape into England, by means of one Mr. George Douglas. In the reign of this unfortunate Queen, James, the fourth Earl of Morton, was one of the privy council, and by her Majeſty ſent ambaſſador into England, and made lord high chancellor of Scotland. But, in the ſame reign, the Earl of Bothwell having a deſign to murder Henry Lord Darnley, the Queen's huſband, in order to marry the Queen, and craving the Earl of Morton's aſſiſtance therein, the Earl, who abhorred ſuch a *deteſtable enterprize*, retired from court into the country.

try, during which time that ſcandalous and bloody tragedy was acted; whereupon the Earl of Morton was one of the nobility who made an aſſociation to preſerve the infant Prince, whoſe life was thought to be in danger by ſuch an union; and on the 29th of July, 1567, which was the day of his coronation, took the oath to the young King. In this new turn of affairs, the Earl of Morton's ſhare was very conſiderable; and he was ſoon after declared high chancellor of Scotland, then high admiral, ſheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and, on Nov. 24, 1572, Regent of the kingdom during the King's minority: but being diſagreeable to the other party, who had the young King in their hands, they at length brought about his ruin; for by accuſing him as acceſſary to the murder of the King's father, he was thereupon ſent priſoner to Dunbarton-caſtle; from whence, on the 1ſt of June, 1581, he was brought to his trial at Edinburgh, where he was found guilty by his peers of being a party in the ſaid murder, by not revealing it when the Earl of Bothwell propoſed it to him, and was ſentenced to be hanged and quartered; but, by the favour of the King, he was the next day beheaded at the Market-croſs of Edinburgh; and what is remarkable, the execution was performed by an engine of his own inventing for that uſe, called the Maiden, and he was the firſt who ſuffered by it. Upon the death and forfeiture of the Regent, the title of Earl of Morton was ſoon after ſettled, by act of parliament, on the Earl's nephew, Archibald Douglas.

Creation.] Created Earl Morton, in the county of Edinburgh, the 14th of March, 1456, the 20th of James II.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, pearl, a man's heart, enſigned with an imperial crown, all proper. On a chief, ſapphire, three mullets of the field, being his paternal coat. 2d and 3d, pearl, three piles iſſuing from

from the chief, ruby, the exteriors charged with a mullet, topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath a wild boar, ſticking between two ſtems of oak, a chain and lock holding them together.

Supporters.] Two ſavages, wreathed about their hands and waiſts with oak-leaves, each holding a battoon in his hand, the great end to the ground, all proper.

Motto.] *Lock ſicker*, or ſecurely.

Chief Seats.] At Aberdour in the county of Fife; St. James's-ſquare, London.

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5. ERSKINE, EARL OF BUCHAN.

THE Right Hon. HENRY DAVID ERSKINE, Earl of BUCHAN, and Baron Cardroſs of Mentieth in the county of Perth; born in 1699, ſucceeded his father David, the fourth Earl of Buchan, Octob. 11, 1745; and, in March 1739, married Anne, ſiſter to Sir James Stewart of Goodtres, Bart. by whom he had a ſon, Lord Cardroſs, born in March 1740.

David, the late Earl, in 1697, married Frances, daughter and ſole heir of Henry Fairfax, of Hurſt in the county of Berks, Eſq; by whom he had nine ſons and ſeven daughters, of which there are ſeveral ſons and daughters now living: but the Counteſs their mother dying, his Lordſhip married ſecondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Blacket, Bart. by whom he had no iſſue. This Earl was of the privy council to King William and Queen Anne; and upon the acceſſion of King George I. was made one of the commiſſioners of trade, lord lieutenant of the ſhires of Stirling and Clackmannan, and elected one of the ſixteen peers for the firſt parliament after his Majeſty's arrival, and in the two ſucceeding parliaments.

The deſcent of this noble family of Erſkine is derived

rived from the Earls of Mar; for John Stewart, ſon of John Earl of Buchan, had a ſon John, who being killed in his father's life-time, at the battle of Muſſelburgh, in 1547, left by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Sir William Ogilvy of Bayne, a daughter, Chriſtian; who, in 1551, ſucceeded her grandfather in the earldom: and ſhe marrying Robert Douglas, brother to William the ſixth Earl of Morton, he, in her right, became Earl of Buchan; and by her had a ſon, James, who ſucceeded. He married Margaret, daughter to Walter Ogilvy Lord Deſkford, anceſtor to the Earl of Finlater, and had an only daughter, Mary; who marrying Sir James Erſkine, eldeſt ſon to John Earl of Mar, high treaſurer of Scotland, by his ſecond wife Lady Mary Stewart, daughter to Eſme Duke of Lennox, upon that marriage the right of ſucceſſion to the earldom of Buchan, which before had been to the heirs of either ſex, was, by patent under the great ſeal of Scotland, limited to the ſaid Sir James Erſkine her huſband, and his lawful heirs male.

Creation.] Created Earl of Buchan in 1469, by James III.

Arms.] Quarterly, firſt ſapphire, three garbs topaz. 2d grand quarter, 1ſt and 4th ſapphire, a bend between ſix croſs croſlets, fitchy, topaz. 2d and 3d pearl, a pale diamond. 3d grand quarter, 1ſt and 4th topaz, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire; 4th pearl, three lions gemel, ruby; ſurmounted of a lion rampant, diamond; and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon ruby, charged with an eagle diſplayed, topaz, looking towards the ſun in his ſplendor, placed in the dexter chief point.

Creſt.] On a wreath a dexter arm, couped below the ſhoulder, and erect, graſping a battoon, or rugged club, both proper.

Supporters.] Two oſtriches of the latter.

Motto.] *Judge nought.*

Chief Seat.] At Cardroſs in Perthſhire.

6

6. CONINGHAM, EARL OF GLENCAIRN.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM CONINGHAM, Earl of GLENCAIRN, and Baron of Kilmaures, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, ſucceeded his father William, the 12th Earl of Glencairn, in 1733; and, in 1744, married Mrs. Macguire, by whom he had a ſon, Lord Kilmaures, born in June 1748, another ſon in June 1749, a third in May 1750, and a fourth in June 1754.

This antient family, according to Sir George Mackenzie, took their ſurname from the land of Coningham, in the north diviſion of the county of Air; and being, by office, maſter of the King's ſtables and horſes, took for their armorial figure the inſtrument whereby hay is thrown up to horſes, which, in blazon, is called a ſhake-fork.

In the reign of William the Lion, and in the year 1160, lived William de Coningham; who then marrying the daughter of Rowland de Morvill, conſtable of Scotland, with her had the barony of Kilmaures in Coningham aforeſaid, which from that time has been the chief reſidence of this family.

Creation.] Created Barl of Glencairn, in the county of Dumfries, May 28, 1488, the 21ſt of James III.

Arms.] Pearl, a ſhake-fork, diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath an unicorn's head, couped, pearl, horned and maned, topaz.

Supporters.] Two rabbits ſejant, proper.

Motto.] *Over fork over.*

Chief Seats.] At Kilmaures in Coningham; and at Finlaſton in the county of Renfrew, near the river Clyde.

7. MONTGOMERY, EARL OF EGLINGTON.

THE Right Hon. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Lord MONTGOMERY, and Earl of Eglington, in the diſtrict of Coningham, in the county of Air, ſucceeded his father Alexander, the ninth Earl of Eglington, who married three wives. The firſt whereof was Margaret, daughter of William Lord Cochran, ſon to the Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had two ſons, that died young, and four daughters, viz.

1. Katharine, married to James Stewart, the ſixth Earl of Galloway.

2. Grace, married to Robert Dalziel, Earl of Carnwath.

3. Eupheme, married to George Lockart, of Carnwath, Eſq; and

4. Margaret, married to Sir Alex. Maxwell, Bart.

By his ſecond wife Anne, daughter of George Gordon, the firſt Earl of Aberdeen, he had an only daughter, Mary; and,

By his third, who was Suſanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Colzean, Bart. he had two ſons, and ſeven daughters, viz.

1. Alexander, the preſent Earl.

2. Archibald. Of the daughters,

3. Lady Margaret was married to Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart.

4. Lady Chriſtian, married to Mr. Murray, of Abercarny.

5. Lady Suſan, to John Renton, Eſq;

6. Lady Ellen, to the Hon. Francis Stewart, brother to James Earl of Murray; and,

7. Lady Grace, to Mr. Boyd.

Of this noble family, which is originally French, was Roger de Montgomery, a relation to William Duke of Normandy, whom he accompanied into England in 1066; and commanding the firſt body of his

his army at the memorable battle of Haſtings, where King Harold was ſlain, for that ſignal ſervice the Duke beſtowed on him very large gifts, as the territory and honour of Arundel, with the earldom of Saliſbury. He married Mabel, daughter of William de Talvaiſe, and had a ſon, Philip, who, in the reign of King Henry I. coming to Scotland, got a fair inheritance in the ſhire of Renfrew, and from him deſcended Sir Robert Montgomery of Egleſham, in that county, who, in 1388, being at the battle of Otterburn, in Northumberland, took priſoner with his own hand Henry Lord Percy, named Hotſpur, who, after killing James Earl of Douglas, and mortally wounding the Earl of Murray, ſtill preſſed on too boldly among his foes. For his ranſom he obliged him to build the caſtle of Punnoon, in the lordſhip of Egleſham.

Creation.] Created Earl of Eglinton, and Lord Montgomery in 1503, the 15th of James IV.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ſapphire, three fleurs de lis topaz. 2d and 3d, ruby, three annulets topaz, ſtonned ſapphire; all within a border of gold, charged with a double treſſure, with fleurs de lis, ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath a maid, or the picture of Hope, dreſſed in an antient rich apparel, holding in her right hand an anchor, and in her left the head of a ſavage.

Supporters.] Two wyverns emerald, vomiting fire, being the creſt of the Earl of Winton.

Motto.] *Garde bien.*

Chief Seats.] At Eglington, in the county of Air; and at Ardrorſan in the ſame county.

8. KENNEDY, EARL OF CASSILS.

THE Right Hon. JOHN KENNEDY, Earl of Caſſils, and Lord Kennedy, bailiff of Carrick, and governor of Dumbarton-caſtle, ſucceeded his grand-

grandfather John, the ſeventh Earl of Caſſils, in 1702; and married the Lady Suſan, daughter of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen.

John, the late Earl, was one of the privy council to King William III. by whom he was alſo made one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury; and he marrying the Lady Suſan, youngeſt daughter of James, the firſt Duke of Hamilton, by her had John Lord Kennedy, and a daughter, Anne, who was married to John Hamilton, Earl of Ruglen, who ſucceeded alſo as Earl of Selkirk: and the ſaid John Lord Kennedy, dying in the year 1700, left iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, John the preſent Earl, whoſe mother married to her ſecond huſband the Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen.

The firſt of this name and family is ſaid to be one Kenneth, an Iriſhman, or a Scotch highlander, from whom this noble family took the name of Kennedy. And in the reign of King William the Lion, 1183, lived Henry Kennedy, who aſſiſted Gilbert Lord Galloway, in his wars. In the reign of King David II. lived Sir John Kennedy, who from that King got ſeveral lands, and added to his paternal inheritance of Dunnure the barony of Caſſils, which he obtained by Mary his wife, the daughter of Sir John Montgomery.

Creation.] Created Earl of Caſſils, in the county of Air, in 1509, the 21ſt of James IV.

Arms.] Pearl, a chevron ruby, between three croſs croſlets fitchy, diamond; all within a double treſſure flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis of the ſecond.

Creſt.] On a wreath a dolphin, naiant ſapphire.

Supporters.] Two ſwans proper.

Motto.] *Aviſe la Fin.*

Chief Seat.] At Caſſils, on the river Dun in Airſhire, in the diviſion of Carrick.

9. SINCLAIR, EARL OF CAITHNESS.

THE Right Hon. Alexander Sinclair, Earl of CAITHNESS, and Lord Berrendale, married Lady Margaret Primroſe, daughter of Archibald, the firſt Earl of Roſeberry, by whom he had a daughter born in 1739.

John, the ſeventh Earl of Caithneſs, and father to the preſent Earl, was a deſcendant of James, brother to George the fourth Earl, and ſucceeded George the ſixth Earl, upon his dying without iſſue. The ſaid John married Jane, of the family of Carmichael, by whom he had two ſons, Alexander, the preſent Earl, and the Hon. John Sinclair, of Murthil, one of the judges in the court of ſeſſion, and a daughter.

The name of Sinclair, which is originally from the family of St. Clare, in France, has been very eminent in Scotland. Sir William Sinclair, in the reign of Alexander I. obtained ſeveral lands from that King, as the borough of Roſlyn, in Mid-Lothian; and in the time of Alexander III. William, his ſon, was ſheriff of Edinburgh.

Creation.] Created Earl of the county of Caithneſs, April 29, 1556, the 14th of Queen Mary.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt, ſapphire, a ſhip at anchor within a double treſſure topaz, her oars erect in ſaltire. 2d and 3d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby. 4th, a ſhip under ſail, topaz; and over all a croſs ingrailed, dividing the four quarters diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a cock proper.

Supporters.] Two gryphons of the latter, armed and beaked, topaz.

Motto.] *Commit thy work to God.*

Chief Seats.] At Caſtle-Sinclair, in the county of Caithneſs; and at Thurſo-Caſtle in the ſame county.

10. STEWART, EARL OF MURRAY.

THE Right Hon. JAMES STEWART, Earl of MURRAY, and Lord Down of Down, in Menteith in the county of Perth, elected a knight of the thiſtle, and one of the ſixteen peers for North Britain in 1741, 1747, and 1754; ſucceeded his father Francis, the late Earl, in 1739, and married Grace, the counteſs dowager and widow of John Gordon, Earl of Aboyn, daughter of George Lockart, of Carnwath, Eſq; who hath left his Lordſhip three ſons.

Francis, the late and eighth Earl of Murray, married Lady Jane Elphingſton, the youngeſt daughter of John Lord Balmerino, and left two ſons, James, the preſent Earl, and Francis, who married the Lady Ellen Montgomery, daughter of Alexander, the ninth Earl of Eglington.

James Stewart, natural ſon of King James V. by Jane, daughter of the Lord Kennedy, was created an Earl by the ſaid King, and marrying Lady Margaret, daughter of Collin Campbell, the third Earl of Argyll, by her had a daughter Mary, who was married to John Stewart, maſter of Buchan; but having no male iſſue, the earldom reverted to the crown, and by Queen Mary was, Feb. 10, 1561, beſtowed on James Stewart, prior of St. Andrew, natural ſon of the ſaid King, by Margaret, daughter of John Lord Erſkine; and by the ſaid queen was made one of the privy council. He was alſo made lord lieutenant of the borders towards England; and after ſhe was obliged to reſign the government, in favour of her ſon King James VI. he was choſen regent during the King's minority; but on June 23, 1570, as he was riding through the ſtreet of Lithgow, he was ſhot from a window, with a muſquet-ball into the belly, of which wound he died the ſame evening. The aſ-

ſaſſin was one James Hamilton, of Bothwel, incited thereto by the Romiſh party.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, a lion rampant within a double treſſure, all within a border compone, pearl and ſapphire. 2d, topaz, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire. 3d, topaz, three cuſhions pendent by the corners, within a double treſſure ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath a pelican in her neſt, feeding her young.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds proper.

Motto.] *Salus per Chriſtum redemptorem.*

Chief Seats.] At Dunibriſal, on the coaſt of Fife; at Caſtle-Stewart, in the county of Inverneſs; at the caſtle of Tarnway, in the county of Nairn; and at Soho-Square, London.

II. HOME, EARL OF HOME.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM HOME, Earl of HOME, and Baron of Dunglaſs; lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces; colonel of a regiment of foot; governor of Gibraltar, and one of the ſixteen peers for North Britain, in the ninth, tenth, and preſent parliaments; married the widow Laws, of Albemarle-ſtreet, in 1742.

Alexander, the ſeventh Earl of Home, and father of the preſent Earl, ſucceeded his father Charles in 1711, and was made general of the Mint, being then one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland; and marrying Lady Anne Ker, daughter of William, the ſecond Marquis of Lothian, by her left two ſons, and one daughter, viz.

1. William, the preſent Earl.
2. The Hon. Alexander Home.
3. Lady Jane Home.

The family take their ſirname from the caſtle of Home, in the merſe of Berwickſhire; and derive their deſcent

deſcent from William, a ſon of Patrick Home, Earl of Dunbar, which William was ſucceeded by a ſon of his name, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. and the family, after ſeveral deſcents, became very eminent.

Creations.] Created Earl of Home, and Baron of Dunglaſs, in the county of Berwick, March 4, 1604, by James VI.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, emerald, a lion rampant pearl, armed and langued, ruby. 2d and 3d, pearl, three pepingoes emerald, beaked and membered ruby; and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon topaz, charged with an orle ſapphire.

Creſt.] On a cap of dignity a lion's head, eraſed, ruby.

Supporters.] Two lions, as thoſe in the arms.

Motto.] *True to the end.*

Chief Seats.] At Home-Caſtle, and Hirſel, in the county of Berwick.

12. FLEMING, EARL of WIGTON.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES-ROSS FLEMING, Earl of WIGTON, and Lord Fleming, ſucceeded the late Earl Charles, the ſeventh Earl of Wigton, who dying unmarried in 1747, the title was claimed by Dr. Charles-Roſs Fleming, the preſent Earl, then phyſician at Dublin, and was determined in his favour by the lords of ſeſſion, in Scotland, in 1748; and, in 1752, he voted as ſuch at the election of a ſixteenth peer.

William, the fifth Earl of Wigton, dying in 1681, left by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Charles Seton, Earl of Dumferlin, who married, ſecondly, William, the fifteenth Earl of Crawford,

1. John, who ſucceeded him.

2. The Hon. Charles Fleming, who ſucceeded his brother John.

3. Lady Mary Fleming.

The ſaid Earl John married a daughter of Colin Lindſay, the third Earl of Balcaras, and by her had one daughter. He married, ſecondly, Lady Mary Keith, daughter of William, the eighth earl Marſhal, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Clementina, married to Charles Elphingſton, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Charles Lord Elphingſton. His third wife was Miſs Lockart, daughter of George Lockart, of Carnwath, Eſq; but had no iſſue by her. He was committed to Edinburgh caſtle at the beginning of the rebellion in 1715, but was ſoon diſcharged without trial; and dying, in 1742, was ſucceeded by his brother Charles, the late Earl.

The ſirname of this family, according to our hiſtorians, is derived from a perſon of diſtinction, who, in the time of King David I. about the year 1140, tranſplanted himſelf from Flanders into this realm, and took his ſirname Fleming from the country of his origin. We find ſeveral of this name in the reigns of Malcolm IV. William I. Alexander II. and III. and Sir Robert Fleming being one of thoſe patriots, who, in 1209, ſtood up for the intereſt of King Robert I. and the independence of Scotland, and never leaving his rightful ſovereign, till he had ſet the crown upon his head, his Majeſty, in recompence for that ſignal ſervice, and his other merit, rewarded him with the baronies of Lenzie, and Cumbernald, in the county of Stirling, and with ſeveral other donations.

Creations.] Created Lord Fleming by King James II. and Earl of Wigton, March 19, 1605, the 38th of King James VI.

Arms.] 1ſt and 4th, pearl, a chevron with a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis, ruby. 2d and 3d, ſapphire, three cinquefoils *pearl.*

Creſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath a goat's head eraſed, pearl armed topaz.

Supporters.] Two ſtags proper, attired and unguled topaz, each gorged with a collar ſapphire, charged with three cinquefoils, pearl.

Motto.] *Let the deed ſhaw.*

Chief Seats.] At Cumbernald, in the county of Stirling; and at Boighall, in Clidſdale.

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13. LYON, EARL of STRATHMORE.

THE Right Hon. THOMAS LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE, Lord Glamis, and Kinghorn, born in 1737, ſucceeded his father Thomas, the late Earl, in 1753.

John, the fourth Earl of Strathmore, ſucceeded his father Patrick in 1695, and married the Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter to Philip, the ſecond Earl of Cheſterfield; and dying in 1712, left four ſons, and one daughter.

1. John, who ſucceeded his father; but being in the rebellion in 1715, under the command of John Earl of Mar, was killed in the battle of Dumblain.

2. Charles ſucceeded his brother John, and married Lady Suſan Cochran, daughter of John, the fourth Earl of Dundonald; but being accidentally killed at Forfar, in 1728, by James Carnegy of Finhaven, was ſucceeded by,

3. James, the third brother, who dying in 1735, was ſucceeded by,

4. Thomas, the youngeſt brother, then repreſentative in parliament for the county of Forfar, who in 1736 married Miſs Nicolſon, an heireſs, in the county of Durham; by whom he had two ſons, Thomas, the preſent Earl, and another born 1738.

5. Lady Ellen was married to Robert Stewart, Lord Blantyre.

The origin of this noble family, is ſaid to be the ſame as that of Lyon in France, which derives itſelf from the noble houſe of Leoni at Rome; a branch whereof came from France into England with William the Norman, in 1066; and from thence, in 1098, into Scotland, with King Edgar, the fourth ſon of Malcolm III. This Lyon was a great favourite with that prince; and for the good ſervices he had done againſt Donald Bane, the uſurper, had a grant of conſiderable lands in Perthſhire, which from him received the name of Glen-lyon. Afterwards John de Lyon obtained a grant from King David II. of the baronies of Forteviot and Fergundeny, in the ſaid county, with Drumgawan, and others in the ſhire of Aberdeen.

John Lyon, ſon to the ſaid John, was commonly called the White Lyon, from his complexion. He was ſecretary to King Robert II. who, in the year 1379, granted him the Thanedom of Glamis in Forfarſhire, preferred him to be great chamberlain of Scotland, advanced him to the degree of a lord in parliament, by the title of Lord Glamis; and gave him in marriage the Lady Anne, his third and youngeſt daughter, with many baronies and grants of lands; after which he was made governor of Edinburgh-caſtle, and lord chancellor of Scotland.

Of this noble family there have been ten lords, and the preſent is the ninth Earl.

Creations.] Created Lord Glamis, in the county of Forfar; and Kinghorn, in the county of Fife, by Robert II. and Earl of Kinghorn, July 10, 1606, the 39th of James VI. which title was changed to Strathmore, in Angus, ſoon after the reſtoration of Charles II.

Arms.] Pearl, a lion rampant ſapphire, armed and langued ruby, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs de lis of the latter.

Creſt.]

Creſt.] On a wreath, a lady to the girdle, holding in her right hand the royal thiſtle, incloſed with a circle of laurel, proper.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide an unicorn pearl, armed, maned, and unguled topaz; on the ſiniſter a lion ruby.

Motto.] *In te domine ſperavi.*

Chief Seats.] At Glamis, in the county of Forfar; and at Caſtle-Lyon, in the county of Perth.

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14. HAMILTON, EARL of ABERCORN.

THE Right Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Earl and Baron of ABERCORN, and Baron of Paiſley; alſo Viſcount and Baron Strabane in Ireland; and Baron Mountcaſtle, Kilpatrick, and Baronet of the ſame kingdom; ſucceeded his father James, Jan. 13, 1743-4, being ſummoned by writ to the houſe of peers in Ireland, March 23, 1735-6.

James, the ſeventh Earl of Abercorn, and ſecond Viſcount Strabane, ſucceeded his father the 28th of Nov. 1734, and married Anne, daughter of colonel John Plumer, of Blakeſware, in the county of Hertford; and by her, who died March 16, 1754, had ſix ſons, and one daughter, viz.

1. James, the preſent Earl.

2. John, who, in 1749, married the widow of Richard Elliot, of Port-Elliot, Eſq; and was captain of the Lancaſter man of war, but was drowned the 18th of December, 1755.

3. William, who died young.

4. George, rector of Tagheyon and Donoghadee, in the dioceſe of Raphoe, in Ireland.

5. Plumer, who died young.

6. William, appointed captain of the Lancaſter man of war in 1755.

7. Lady Anne, married, Aug. 16, 1746, to Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart.

James, the late Earl's father, ſucceeded his father James in the titles of Earl of Abercorn, and Baron Strabane; and was created Baron of Mountcaſtle, and Viſcount Strabane. In the reign of James II. he was one of the privy council, as he was alſo to King William and Queen Anne; and in Sept. 1714, was appointed the ſame to King George I. as he was in 1727, to his preſent Majeſty. His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Reading, of the city of Dublin, by whom he had nine ſons, and five daughters, viz.

1. Robert, who died young.
2. James, who ſucceeded him.
3. Robert, who died an infant.
4. John, who died in 1714, at the age of 26, unmarried.
5. George, who died in his infancy.
6. George, who was a cornet of horſe, and in Oct. 1742, made deputy-cofferer of the Prince of Wales's houſehold; and is member of parliament for St. Johnſtown in Ireland. He married, in 1719, Bridget, daughter and heir of colonel William Coward, of the city of Wells, and by her had ſix ſons, and ſix daughters. He was choſen repreſentative for that city in 1734 and 1747.
7. Francis, a clergyman, married to Dorothea, daughter and coheir to James Forth, of Redwood, in King's county, Eſq; and dying in May, 1746, left iſſue.
8. William, caſt away in the Royal Anne Galley, with the Lord Belhaven, in Nov. 1721.
9. Charles who, in April 1738, was made clerk of the green cloth to the Prince of Wales; and, in 1743, receiver-general and collector of the revenues in the iſland of Minorca. In 1741 he was choſen member of parliament for Truro, in Cornwall, and re-choſen *in 1743; and now* repreſents the borough of Strabane, *in Ireland.*

10. Lady

10. Lady Elizabeth, married firſt to William Brownlow, of Lurgan, Eſq; and, ſecondly, to the Count de Kearney, in France.

11. Lady Jane, who died young.

12. Lady Mary, married to Henry Colley, Eſq; elder brother to Richard Lord Mornington.

13. Lady Philippa, married firſt to Benjamin Pratt, dean of Down; and ſecondly, to Michael Connel, of London, Eſq;

14. Lady Jane, married to the Lord Archibald Hamilton, brother to James Duke of Hamilton, grandfather to the late Duke.

The deſcent of this noble family is from that of the Duke of Hamilton; for James, the fourth Earl of Hamilton, and ſecond Earl of Arran, marrying Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James, the third Earl of Morton, by her had four ſons, James, John, Claud, and David; whereof Claud was progenitor of the Lord we are now ſpeaking of; and, in conſideration of his merit and loyalty to Mary Queen of Scots, James VI. created him Lord Paiſley.

Creations.] Created Baron of Paiſley, in the county of Renfrew, in 1591; Baron of Abercorn, in the county of Lanerk, in 1604; Earl of the ſame place; Baron of Hamilton, Mountcaſtle, and Kilpatrick, July 10, 1606; Baron of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, May 8, 1618, all by King James VI. of Scotland, and Iſt. of England; and created Viſcount of Strabane, and Baron of Mountcaſtle, in the county of Tyrone, Dec. 2, 1701, the 13th of William III. The title of baronet was given by Charles I.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, three cinquefoils pierced ermine. 2d and 3d, pearl, a ſhip with its ſails furled up, diamond.

Creſt.] In a ducal coronet topaz, an oak fructed and penetrated tranſverſely in the main ſtem, by a frame-ſaw, proper, the frame topaz.

Supporters.] Two antelopes pearl, their horns, ducal collars, chains, and hoofs, topaz.

Motto.] *Sola nobilitat virtus.*

Chief Seats.] At Stephen's-green, in the city of Dublin; at Paiſley, in the county of Renfrew, in Scotland; and at Witham, in the county of Eſſex, in England.

15. ERSKINE, EARL OF KELLY.

THE Right Hon. ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Earl of KELLY, Viſcount Fenton, and Baron Dirleton, born in 1732, ſucceeded his father in March, 1756.

Alexander the late Earl, and father of the preſent Earl, ſucceeded his father Alexander in 1710. He married, firſt, Miſs Murray, daughter of Mr. Murray, of Abercarny, by whom he had no iſſue. His ſecond lady was daughter of Dr. Archibald Pitcairn of that Ilk; by whom he had the preſent Lord; and another ſon born in 1736. His Lordſhip being engaged in the rebellion in 1745, his name ſtands firſt in the act of attainder, 1746; but his Lordſhip ſurrendering in due time, prevented in part the penalties of that act.

This noble family is deſcended from that of the Earl of Mar. Alexander Erſkine of Gogar, in Midlothian, brother to John, the fifth Earl of Mar, being intruſted with the cuſtody of young King James VI. in the caſtle of Stirling, and marrying Margaret, daughter of George, the ſecond Earl of Home; by her had a ſon, Thomas, who being educated with the aforeſaid King James from his childhood, thereby became a great favourite with that Prince, who firſt made him a knight, and gentleman of his bed-chamber; and afterwards, in regard of his ſignal merit, having with Sir John Ramſay, in the year 1600, reſcued the ſaid King from the ſons of William Ruthwen, Earl of Goury, was thereupon honoured with a coat of *augmentation*, and rewarded with the lordſhip of Dirleton;

Dirleton; made captain of the Engliſh guards, groom of the ſtole; created Viſcount Fenton, and Earl of Kelly; and in 1615, made a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Creations.] Created Baron of Dirleton, in the county of Hadington, 1603; Viſcount Fenton, in 1606; and Earl of Kelly, in the county of Fife, March 12, 1619, all by King James VI.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, an imperial crown within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis, topaz. 2d and 3d, pearl, a pale diamond, for Erſkine.

Creſt.] On a wreath a demi-lion guardant, ruby.

Supporters.] Two gryphons topaz, charged on their breaſts with a creſcent diamond.

Motto.] *Decori Decus addit Avito.*

Chief Seat.] At the caſtle of Kelly, in the county of Fife.

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16. HAMILTON, EARL OF HADDINGTON.

THE Right Hon. THOMAS HAMILTON, Earl of HADDINGTON, and Baron of Binny, ſucceeded his grandfather in 1735, and in 1750 married Miſs Loyd, of Spring-gardens, in London, by whom he had a ſon and heir, born July 5, 1753, called Lord Binny.

Thomas, the fifth Earl of Haddington, and grandfather to the preſent Earl, was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in 1716, in the room of the Marquis of Tweeddale, deceaſed. He was elected one of the ſixteen in the two next parliaments, and made a knight of the thiſtle. In April following he was made governor of Edinburgh-caſtle; and, in March, 1727, was appointed one of the privy council to King George II. He married Ellen, ſiſter to Charles Hope, Earl of Hopeton, and had two ſons and two daughters. *The ſons were,*

1. John

1. John Lord Binny, elected member of parliament for St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall, in 1722, and was a commiſſioner of trade in Scotland; but, dying at Naples in 1732, left iſſue the preſent Earl of Haddington, and two daughters; of whom Griſel married Philip Earl Stanhope, in 1745.

2. Charles, married in 1720 to Rachel, daughter and heir to George Baily, of Jerviſwood, by whom he had that eſtate, and took the name of Baily.

Of this family, one of the firſt cadets of the noble houſe of Hamilton, was Sir Thomas Hamilton of Byres, in Haddingtonſhire, deſcended from John Hamilton, of Innerwick, ſecond ſon of Sir Walter Hamilton, anceſtor of the firſt Duke of Hamilton; and his ſon Sir Thomas Hamilton, of Prieſtfield, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot, of Trabrown, had by her a ſon Thomas, who was the firſt Earl of Haddington. This Thomas, being bred to the law, was by King James VI. made one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, ſecretary of ſtate, lord-advocate and regiſter, Baron of Binny, and Earl of Melroſs in the county of Roxburgh; but he afterwards, by his Majeſty's approbation, changed the latter title to Haddington.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, on a chevron between three cinquefoils pearl, two muchetors, and a buckle, ſapphire, all within a border topaz, charged with eight thiſtles emerald. 2d and 3d, pearl a feſſe wavey, between three roſes ruby, barbed and ſeeded proper.

Creſt.] On a wreath two dexter hands conjoined, iſſuing out of clouds proper, and holding between them a branch of laurel.

Supporters.] Two talbots pearl, each gorged with a plain collar, ruby.

Motto.] *Præſto & perſto.*

Chief Seat.] At Tyningham, in Eaſt Lothian, near *Haddington.*

17. STEWART, EARL OF GALLOWAY.

THE Right Hon. ALEXANDER STEWART, Earl of GALLOWAY, and Lord Garlis; a commiſſioner of the police; ſucceeded his father James, the late Earl, in 1747; and married Lady Anne Keith, daughter of William, the eighth earl-marſhal, by whom he had two ſons, and a daughter. Of the ſons, the youngeſt died of the ſmall-pox; and the eldeſt died on his travels, in the year 1738. His lordſhip took to his ſecond wife Lady Katharine, daughter of John Cochran, Earl of Dundonald; and by her hath ſeveral children.

James, the ſixth Earl of Galloway, and the father of the preſent Earl, ſucceeded his brother Alexander in 1694, and married the Lady Katharine Montgomery, daughter of Alexander, the ninth Earl of Eglington; and by her had iſſue,

1. Alexander, the preſent Earl of Galloway.

2. James, major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and colonel of the thirty-ſeventh regiment of foot, who has been twice elected to parliament for the ſhire of Wigton, which he now repreſents; and twice for the burghs of Wigton, &c.

3. William, an officer in the army, and member for the burghs of Wigton, &c. in the ninth parliament of Great Britain.

4. Lady Margaret, married firſt to James Carnegy, Earl of Southeſk; and, ſecondly, to John Sinclair, who was attainted in 1716, eldeſt ſon of Henry Lord Sinclair.

5. Lady ———, married to John Murray, of Broughton, Eſq;

6. Lady Anne, who died March 12, 1755.

Alexander Stewart, founder of Paiſley, having a ſon *Alexander*, he, for his good ſervices againſt the Danes,

Danes, at the battle of Largis in Coningham, and attempting to recover the Iſle of Man to the crown of Scotland, had a grant from King Alexander III. in 1263, of the lands of Gairlis and Glaſſerton; and therein was ſucceeded by Walter, his ſon and heir, who, after the death of Alexander III. joining Sir William Wallace, againſt the Engliſh, was ſlain at the famous battle of Falkirk againſt King Edward I. in perſon. Alexander his ſon ſucceeded, who, immediately after the battle of Bannockburn, was knighted, and obtained a charter from King Robert I. of the lands of Dalſwinton in Nithſdale. From this anceſtor deſcended the Lord Blantyre, as well as the noble Lord we are ſpeaking of.

Creation.] Created Baron of Gairlis, in the county of Wigton, April 2, 1607; and Earl of the county or province of Galloway, in Sept. 19, 1623, by James VI.

Arms.] Topaz, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire, ſurmounted of a bend inglailed ruby, within a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered with fleurs de lis of the laſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a pelican feeding her young in the neſt, all proper.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a ſavage, wreathed with laurel about the temples and middle, holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, all proper; and on the ſiniſter, a lion ruby.

Motto.] *Vireſcit vulnere virtus.*

Chief Seats.] At Gairlis, in Wigtonſhire; at Glaniſh, Glaſſerton, and Clary, all in the ſame county.

18. MAITLAND, EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

THE Right Hon. JAMES MAITLAND, Earl of LAUDERDALE; Viſcount Maitland; Baron of *Thirleſtan*, Muſſelburgh, and Bolton; and one of the

the ſixteen peers elected for Scotland, in the laſt and preſent parliaments; ſucceeded Charles his father, in 1744; and, in 1749, married Miſs Lomb, daughter to Sir Thomas Lomb, alderman of London, by whom he had a ſon born in December 1752, and died in September 1754.

Charles, the ſeventh Earl of Lauderdale, father of the preſent Earl, was one of the ſixteen peers for the peerage of Scotland in the ninth parliament of Great Britain; and married Lady Anne Ogilvy, daughter of James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, by whom he had iſſue,

1. James Lord Maitland, who ſucceeded him.

2. ———, a captain in the army, married to Miſs Madan, in July 1754.

3. Lady Betty, married to James Ogilvy, of Rothmay, Eſq;

John, the ſecond Earl of Lauderdale, being taken priſoner at the battle of Worceſter 1651, and committed to the Tower of London, for his loyalty to King Charles II. he there underwent a ſevere confinement for the ſpace of nine years, till the reſtoration of the King, when he was releaſed; and then, as a recompence for his ſuffering, he was made ſecretary of ſtate, preſident of the council, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, one of the gentlemen of his Majeſty's bedchamber, and high-commiſſioner to the parliament; and on May 2, 1672, was created Marquis of March, and Duke of Lauderdale; and on the 3d of June following, was likewiſe inſtalled at Windſor, a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. He was alſo created by that King a peer of England, by the title of Baron Peterſham, and Earl of Guilford; and made one of the privy council for the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; but dying without heirs male, Aug. 24, 1682, his Engliſh titles, and the dig-

nity

nity of Marquis and Duke become extinct, but that of Earl deſcended to his brother Charles.

Of this family, whoſe name of old was written De Mautland, was Richard de Mautland of Thirleſtan, who gave divers lands to the abbey of Dryburgh; all which was confirmed by his ſon William, whoſe heir Thomas was alſo a great benefactor to the ſaid abbey. In the reign of David II. Sir Robert Maitland, ſucceſſor to Thomas, obtained a grant from Sir John Gifford, Lord of Veſter, of the lands of Lithington, in Eaſt-Lothian.

Creations.] Created Baron of Thirleſtan, in the county of Berwick, in 1590; and Viſcount Maitland, and Earl of Lauderdale, in the county aforeſaid, March 24, 1623, by James VI.

Arms.] Topaz, a lion rampant dechauſſé, within a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath a lion ſejant, guardant, ruby, crowned with a ducal crown, holding in his dexter paw a drawn ſword, pommelled and hilted, topaz; and in the ſiniſter, a fleur de lis ſapphire.

Supporters.] Two eagles proper.

Motto.] *Conſilio & animis.*

Chief Seats.] At Lauder-Fort, near Lauder, in the county of Berwick; alſo at Halton, in the county of Edinburgh.

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19. CAMPBELL, EARL OF LOUDON.

THE Right Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL, Earl and Baron of LOUDON, and Lord Mauchlane; governor of Virginia: colonel of the 30th regiment of foot; lieutenant-general, and governor of Stirling-caſtle; and one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in the four laſt parliaments, ſucceeded his father Hugh, the late Earl,

Earl, in 1732, and is yet unmarried. He was very active in his Majeſty's ſervice, during the rebellion in 1745; and, March 1756, he was appointed general of all his Majeſty's forces in North America; but not ſucceeding to his own ſatisfaction, he deſired to be recalled: and, after ſettling the plan of operation, and the meaſures that have with ſucceſs been ſince proſecuted, he reſigned in 1758.

Hugh, the late Earl, was a privy counſellor to K. William III. and was by him made an extraordinary lord of ſeſſion. In Aug. 1706, he was elected a knight of the antient order of the thiſtle; and in March following, appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an Union between the two kingdoms, which being concluded, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, and ſo returned for the firſt ſeven parliaments of Great Britain. In Nov. 1714, he was ſworn of the privy council, and appointed his Majeſty's high-commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland; and in Oct. 1727, King George II. was pleaſed to grant him a yearly penſion of 2000l. His Lordſhip married the Lady Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of John, the firſt Earl of Stair, by whom he had two daughters, and the preſent Lord.

James, the ſecond Earl of Loudon, and father of the late Earl, married Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, the ſeventh Earl of Eglington, and dying in 1683, left two ſons, and two daughters, viz.

1. Hugh, the late Lord.

2. James, colonel of the regiment of Royal Scots greys, groom of the bedchamber to King George II. governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and repreſentative for the ſhire of Air, in the firſt and ſecond parliaments of his preſent Majeſty, was, upon his military conduct and courage, at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, made a knight of the moſt honourable order of the

Bath,

Bath, with the generals Honeywood, Cope, and Ligonier; but was unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Fontenoy. He married Lady Jane Boyle, daughter of David Earl of Glaſgow, by whom he had an only ſon, who took the name of Muir.

3. Lady Margaret, the third wife of Collin Lindſay, Earl of Balcaras.

4. Lady Eleanor, married firſt to James Viſcount Primroſe, and, ſecondly, to John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.

This family have long flouriſhed in the county of Air; and, like many other great families, have taken their ſirname from the lordſhip of which they were firſt poſſeſſed. Of this family was James Loudon, whoſe daughter and heir, being married to Sir Reynald Crawford, in the county of Lanerk, ſhe brought him the barony of Loudon, with many other lands; and by him had Hugh, their heir, whoſe only daughter Suſanna, being married to Sir Donald Campbell, of Redcaſtle, in Angus, he, in her right, became Lord Loudon, and was confirmed therein by King Robert I.

Creations.] Baron of Loudon, in Coningham, in the county of Air, in 1604, by James VI. and Earl of the ſame place May 12, 1633, the 9th of Charles the Iſt.

Arms.] Gyrony of eight pieces, ruby and ermine, being the field of Crawford of Loudon, who bore gules a feſſe ermine.

Creſt.] On a wreath an eagle diſplayed, with two heads ruby, in a flame proper, looking towards a ſun, with the dexter head.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, a chevalier in armour, plumed on the head, with three feathers ruby, and holding a ſpear in his right hand. On the ſiniſter a lady nobly dreſſed, plumed on the head with three feathers pearl, and holding in her left hand a letter of challenge.

[otto.] *I bide my time.*

hief Seats.] At Loudon-caſtle, in Coningham, in county of Air; and at Privy-Garden, London.

. HAY, EARL OF KINNOUL.

THE Right Hon. THOMAS HAY, Earl of KIN- NOUL, Viſcount Dupplin, and Baron of Kin- is in Scotland, and Baron Hay of Pedwarden in land, ſucceeded his father George-Henry, the Earl, July 29, 1758; and in June 1741, he mar- Conſtantia, daughter of John-Kirl Ernle, of etham, in Wiltſhire, Eſq; but ſhe died in June, 3, without any ſurviving iſſue. His lordſhip, while ount Dupplin, was appointed a commiſſioner of revenue in Ireland; after which he was a com- ioner of the board of trade in England, one of lords of the treaſury, and a member in the three parliaments for the town of Cambridge; in the laſt of which he has been chairman of the com- tee of privileges and elections. In Dec. 1755, he made joint-paymaſter of the forces, with the l of Darlington; and in July 1757, he was ap- nted firſt lord of trade.

George, the ſeventh Earl of Kinnoul, and father the preſent Earl, ſucceeded his father in 1718, as l of Kinnoul; and was appointed ambaſſador to ıſtantinople, where he reſided till 1737. In 1711, was, in his father's life-time, one of the tellers of exchequer, and created a peer of Great Britain, ng then repreſentative for Fowey in Cornwall. married Lady Abigail Harley, youngeſt daughter Robert Earl of Oxford; and by her, who died in y 1750, had four ſons, and ſix daughters, viz.

1. Thomas Lord Viſcount Dupplin, now Earl of inoul.

2. The

2. The Right Rev. Dr. Robert Drummond, biſhop of St. Aſaph, heir of intail to his great grandfather William Drummond, Viſcount Strathallan. In 1748 he married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol, merchant, in London; and hath iſſue ſons and daughters.

3. John, who died unmarried in 1751.

4. Henry-Edward, made conſul at Portugal in May 1754; and married Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, merchant, in London, by whom he hath iſſue. The daughters are,

5. Margaret. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Anne. 8. Abigail. 9. Harriot, married in 1754, to Robert Roper, Eſq; 10. Mary.

Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, father of the late Lord, was the ſon and heir of Thomas Hay, of Balhuſy, ſon of Francis Hay of the ſame place; and he the ſon of Thomas, brother to George, the firſt Earl of Kinnoul; which ſaid Thomas ſucceeded William, the fifth Earl of Kinnoul, who died a batchelor, as the next heir male. Thomas, thus ſucceeding, was elected one of the ſixteen peers in the third and fourth Britiſh parliaments; and married Elizabeth, daughter to William Drummond, Viſcount Strathallan, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters, viz.

1. George-Henry, the late Lord Kinnoul.

2. John, married to Margery, daughter of David Murray, Viſcount Stormont; and, in 1715, followed the Pretender from Scotland, who gave him the title of Earl of Inverneſs.

3. Margaret, married to John Erſkine, the laſt Earl of Mar.

4. Elizabeth, married to James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.

George Hay, the firſt Earl of Kinnoul, was a collateral branch of the noble family of Errol, and ſon of Peter Hay, of Meggins; and being well brought up, was, after his return from his travels, introduced at

at the court of King James I. of England; and, in a very ſhort time, raiſed to be one of the gentlemen of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, and had a gift of the priory of the charter-houſe at Perth. He was, by the ſaid King, preferred to the office of clerk-regiſter in 1616; and, in 1622, made lord-chancellor of Scotland; in which poſt he was continued by Charles I. who was pleaſed to advance him to the degrees of Viſcount Dupplin, and Earl of Kinnoul, May 4, 1627.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ſapphire, an unicorn rampant pearl, armed, maned, and unguled topaz, within a border of the laſt, charged with eight half thiſtles emerald, and as many half roſes ruby, joined together by way of party per pale. 2d and 3d, three eſcutcheons ruby, for the name of Hay.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a countryman couped at the knees, veſted in grey, his waiſtcoat ruby, and bonnet ſapphire, bearing on his ſhoulder an ox-yoke, proper.

Supporters.] Two countrymen habited as the creſt, the dexter holding over his ſhoulder the culter of a plough, and the ſiniſter the paddle, both proper.

Motto.] *Renovate animos.*

Chief Seats.] At Dupplin, in Perthſhire; at Balhuſy, joining to Perth; at Brodeſworth, in Yorkſhire; and Whitehall, London.

21. CRIGHTON, EARL OF DUMFRIES.

THE Right Hon. JOHN CRIGHTON, Earl of DUMFRIES, Viſcount Air, and Baron Crighton of Crighton in Mid-lothian, and knight of the antient order of the thiſtle; ſucceeded his mother Penelope, late counteſs of Dumfries; and married Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of the late Earl of Aberdeen, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl, which lady

died the 15th of April, 1755, leaving no iſſue; and his lordſhip is now a widower.

William, the ſecond Earl of Dumfries, married Penelope, daughter to Sir Robert Swift, of the county of York, knt. and by her had iſſue,

1. Charles Lord Crighton, married to Sarah, daughter of James Dalrymple, Viſcount Stair; and, dying before his father, had iſſue by that lady, William, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and four daughters.

2. Lady Elizabeth, who was married to Alexander Montgomery, the eighth Earl of Eglington.

In the year 1690 the ſaid William, ſecond Earl of Dumfries, reſigning his honour into the King's hands, got a patent to his heirs male and female, with precedency according to the former creation.

William, the third Earl, who ſucceeded his grandfather, dying a minor, in the year 1694, Penelope, his eldeſt ſiſter, became Counteſs of Dumfries; and married William Dalrymple, ſecond ſon to John Earl of Stair, and brother to the late Earl; and by him, who died in December 1744, he had three ſons.

1. William Lord Crighton, captain of Dragoons, who died two months before his father.

2. John, now Earl of Dumfries.

3. James, now Earl of Stair.

The family of Crighton, Earls of Dumfries, were a branch of the family of Crighton of Lothian, who, in the time of King Malcolm III. came from Hungary, of which was Sir William Crighton, who, in the reign of King Robert I. marrying Iſabel de Roſs, daughter and coheir to Roſs of Sanquar, with her had half that barony; and from that match deſcended Sir Robert Crighton, who was father of Robert, the firſt Lord Crighton, or Crichton.

Creations.] Created Viſcount Air in the county of Air, 1622, by James VI. and Earl of Dumfries, June 10, 1633, by Charles I.

Arms.]

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, on a ſaltire ſapphire, nine lozenges of the firſt, for Dalrymple. 2d and 3d, topaz, a chevron cheque pearl and diamond, between three water-budgets of the laſt, for Roſs; and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon pearl, charged with a lion rampant ſapphire, for Crighton.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a dragon's head couped emerald, ſpouting fire.

Supporters.] Two lions ſapphire, each crowned with an earl's coronet, topaz.

Motto.] *God ſend grace.*

Chief Seat.] At Sanquar, in the county of Dumfries.

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22. RAMSAY, EARL of DALHOUSIE.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES RAMSAY, Earl of DALHOUSIE, and Lord Ramſay; lieutenant-colonel, and captain of a company in the firſt regiment of Guards; ſucceeded his father William, the late Earl, in Dec. 1739.

William, the fourth Earl of Dalhouſie, father of the preſent Earl, married Jane, daughter of George Lord Roſs, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters: George Lord Ramſay, the eldeſt, who died in May, 1739, married Jane, daughter of Henry Maul of Kelly, and ſiſter of William Earl of Panmure, in Ireland.

Of this family, which is ſaid to be originally from Germany, was Simon de Ramſay of Dalhouſie, in the county of Edinburgh, who lived in the time of David I. about the year 1140; and from whom deſcended Sir William Ramſay of the ſame place, who was one of thoſe barons that, in 1320, wrote to the Pope, aſſerting the independency of their country. To him ſucceeded *Sir Alexander* Ramſay of Dalhouſie,

who, in 1332, was made conſtable of the caſtle of Roxburgh, which he had taken from the Engliſh, by getting over the walls with ſcaling-ladders.

Creations.] Created Lord Ramſay, Aug. 25, 1618, by James VI. and Earl of the caſtle of Dalhouſie, in Mid-lothian, June 19, 1633, by Charles I.

Arms.] Pearl, an eagle diſplayed diamond, beaked and membered ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, an unicorn's head couped, pearl, horned, and maned, topaz.

Supporters.] Two gryphons, proper.

Motto.] *Ora et labora.*

Chief Seat.] At Dalhouſie, near Dalkieth, in the county of Edinburgh.

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23. STEWART, EARL OF TRAQUAIR.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES STEWART, Earl, and Baron of TRAQUAIR, and Lord Linton, ſucceeded his brother William in 1741. He married Lady Mary Maxwell, daughter of Robert, the fourth Earl of Nithſdale, by whom he had Lord Linton, and another ſon, and ſeveral daughters; whereof Lady Mary was married to John Drummond, younger ſon of James, the laſt Earl of Perth; and another to William Lord Maxwell, eldeſt ſon of William Earl of Nithſdale, who forfeited in 1715.

Charles, the ſecond Earl of Traquair, married Lady Anne, daughter of George Seton, Earl of Winton; by whom he had two ſons, the late and preſent Earls.

The paternal anceſtor of this noble family was James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, whoſe father was Sir James Steward, commonly called the Black Knight *of Lorn*; and his mother Jane, daughter of John *Beaufort*, Earl of Somerſet, in England, and widow

of King James I. ſo that the ſaid James Earl of Buchan, being uterine brother to King James II. was by King James III. conſtituted lord-chamberlain of Scotland, and obtaining from him the lands and barony of Traquair, then in the crown, and marrying a daughter of the family of Murray, by her had a ſon James, upon whom he beſtowed the ſaid barony.

Creations.] Baron Linton, and Earl of Traquair, in the county of Peebles, June 22, 1633, by Charles I.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt, topaz, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire. 2d, ſapphire, three garbs topaz. 3d, diamond, a mullet pearl. 4th, pearl an orle ruby, and three martlets in chief diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a garb topaz, ſurmounted of a crow proper.

Supporters.] Two bears of the latter.

Motto.] *Judge nought.*

Chief Seat.] At Traquair, in the county of Peebles.

24. OGILVY, EARL OF FINDLATER AND SEAFIELD.

THE Right Hon. JAMES OGILVY, Baron Deſkford, and Earl of FINDLATER; Viſcount Redhaven, and Earl of SEAFIELD; ſheriff of the county of Bamff; lord vice-admiral, and one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, in this as well as in the three preceding parliaments; ſucceeded his father James, the fourth Earl, in 1733; and married to his firſt wife the Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas, the ſixth Earl of Kinnoul; and had iſſue by that lady,

1. James Lord Deſkford, appointed in 1754, a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in Scotland.

2. Lady Anne, married to John Earl of Hopeton, died in Feb. 1759.

3. Lady ———, married to Sir Ludowick Grant, *of that Ilk, Bart.*

His lordſhip married to his ſecond wife the Lady Sophia Hope, daughter of Charles Earl of Hopeton.

James, the father of the preſent Earl, ſucceeded his father James in 1711, in the title of Earl of Findlater. In 1701 he was created Earl of Seafield by K. William; and by Q. Anne was made ſecretary of ſtate, and a knight of the antient order of the thiſtle; and, in March 1706, being then lord-chancellor of Scotland, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of Union, and elected one of the ſixteen peers for the firſt, as alſo for ſeveral other parliaments of Great Britain. He was one of her Majeſty's privy-council, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, and lord of the exchequer and treaſury. In March 1727, he was appointed by King George I. his Majeſty's high-commiſſioner to the church of Scotland; and, in October following, King George II. was pleaſed to appoint him a yearly penſion of 2000l. His lordſhip marrying Anne, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, Bart. had two ſons, and a daughter of her name, who was married to Charles Maitland, the ſeventh Earl of Lauderdale. George, his youngeſt ſon, a very promiſing lawyer, died without iſſue.

Walter Ogilvy, of Lintrathin, lord-treaſurer of Scotland, marrying Elizabeth Glen, heireſs of Inſmartin, by her had John, his ſucceſſor, and Sir Walter Ogilvy of Achwen, the progenitor of this noble family, who, marrying Margaret, only daughter and heir to Sir John Sinclair of Deſkford, in the county of Bamff, with her had that barony. He had two ſons, Sir James, his heir, and Sir Walter, anceſtor of the Lord Bamff.

Creations.] Created Baron of Deſkford Oct. 4, 1616, by James VI. Earl of Findlater Feb. 20, 1637, by King Charles I. both in the county of Bamff; *Viſcount* Redhaven, June 28, 1698, by King William III. and Earl of Seafield, in the county of Fife, *June 24, 1701*, by the ſame King.

Arms

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, pearl, a lion paſſant guardant, ruby, crowned with an imperial crown proper. 2d and 3d, pearl, a croſs ingrailed diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a lion rampant ruby, holding between his paws, a plumb rule erect, proper.

Supporters.] Two lions guardant, ruby.

Motto.] *Tout jour.*

Chief Seats.] At Cullen, in Bamffſhire; at Deſkford in the ſame county; and St. James's-Place, London.

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25. LESLEY, EARL OF LEVEN.

THE Right Hon. ALEXANDER LESLEY, Earl of LEVEN and Melvil, Baron of Melvil and Balgony, ſucceeded his father Alexander, Sept. 2, 1754.

Alexander, the fifth and late Earl of Leven, was one of the ordinary lords of ſeſſion, one of the ſixteen peers in the late parliament, and his Majeſty's high-commiſſioner to the general aſſembly. He was firſt married to a daughter of Colonel Erſkine of Carnock, by whom he had Alexander, his heir, and Lady Anne, married to George Earl of Northeſk; and, ſecondly, to a daughter of Mounypeny of Pitmilly.

In the time of King Robert I. Andrew de Leſley, one of the progenitors to the Earl of Rothes, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of James Lord Douglas, by her had a ſon George, on whom he beſtowed the lands of Balquahan, in the county of Aberdeen; and he marrying a daughter of the family of Keith of Inverugy, had a ſon, George Leſley, of Balgony, whoſe younger ſon, Sir Alexander Leſley, ſerving *under Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of Sweden, was

promoted by the ſaid King to be lieutenant-general of his armies. In 1638 returning to his own country, he commanded the Scotch army, and was, in 1641, created Earl of Leven. His ſon Alexander, who died before him, married the Lady Margaret, daughter of John Leſley, the ſixth Earl of Rothes, by whom he had Alexander, who ſucceeded his grandfather; and a daughter Katherine, who was married to George Earl of Melvil. Alexander, the ſecond Earl, dying without iſſue male, the eſtate and honour devolved ſucceſſively upon his two daughters Margaret and Katherine, who both dying without iſſue, the eſtate and title, by intail, came to David, the ſecond Earl of Melvil, and the third Earl of Leven, though the latter takes place of the former.

Of the noble family of Melvil, which is ſaid to be Hungarian, and come to Scotland ſoon after the Norman ſettlement in England, there have been three lords, and one earl, before they ſucceeded to the earldom of Leven.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ſapphire, a thiſtle proper, enſigned with an imperial crown of the laſt, as a coat of augmentation. 2d and 3d, pearl, on a bend ſapphire, three buckles topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a chevalier in compleat armour, holding in his right hand a dagger erect proper, the pommel and hilt topaz.

Supporters.] Two chevaliers as the creſt, each holding in his exterior hand the banner of Scotland.

Motto.] *Pro rege, & patria.*

Chief Seats.] At Balgony, in Fifeſhire; and at Melvil, in Mid-lothian.

26. TALMASH, EARL OF DYSERT.

THE Right Hon. LIONEL TALMASH, Earl of DYSERT, and Lord Huntingtour, and knight of the antient order of the thiſtle, born in June 1707, ſucceeded his grandfather in 1726; and, in 1731, married Lady Grace Carteret, eldeſt daughter of John Earl of Granville; and by her, who died July 23, 1755, he had ſix ſons, born ſeverally in the years 1734, 39, 40, 43, 50, 51, and four daughters; one born in 1732, who died in 1744; Lady Harriot, who died in 1733; Lady Grace, born in 1736, and a daughter born in 1745.

Sir Lionel Talmaſh, the third Baronet of Bentley in Suffolk, married the Lady Elizabeth, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of William Murray, Earl of Dyſert, in Scotland, which lady procuring letters patent in the third of Charles II. whereby the honour was granted to herſelf and her heirs, he, by her, who afterwards married John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, had Sir Lionel Talmaſh, the late Earl of Dyſert; Thomas, the brave general in the reign of King William III. and another ſon, William: alſo two daughters, Lady Elizabeth, married to Archibald Duke of Argyll; and Lady Katherine, married firſt to James Stewart Lord Down, ſon to the Earl of Murray, and, ſecondly, to John, the nineteenth Earl of Sutherland.

Lionel, the late Earl, was choſen in 1698, and the ſucceeding parliament, for the county of Suffolk. When Queen Anne aſcended the throne, he was conſtituted lord-lieutenant, cuſtos rotulorum, and vice-admiral of that county, in which poſts he continued till the Union of the two kingdoms, being then incapable of ſitting as a commoner, having, in his mother's right, become a peer of North Britain, by the

title of Lord Huntingtour, and Earl of Dyſert. He married one of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, in the county of Cheſter, Bart. and by her had iſſue,

1. Lionel Lord of Huntingtour, who died in his father's life-time in 1712, leaving a ſon, the preſent Earl of Dyſert.

2. Lady Mary, died unmarried.

3. Lady Grace, died unmarried.

4. Lady Elizabeth, married to Robert Cotton, of Cumbermere, in the county of Cheſter, Bart.

5. Lady Catherine, married to John Bridges, Marquis of Carnarvon, heir-apparent to James Duke of Chandois, and died in Jan. 1754.

Of this noble family, whoſe extraction is Engliſh, there was in the twenty-fifth of Edward I. one Hugh de Talmaſh, who held, of the crown, the manor of Bentley, in the county of Suffolk, and, in the twenty-ninth, had ſummons among the knights of that county, to attend the King at Berwick for an expedition into Scotland.

Creation.] Created Lord Huntingtour, in the county of Perth, and Earl of Dyſert, in the county of Fife, by Charles I. 1646.

Arms.] Pearl, a fret diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a nag's head couped pearl, between two wings erect topaz.

Supporters.] Two antelopes proper, attired, and unguled topaz.

Motto.] *Confido conquieſco.*

Chief Seats.] At Ham, in the county of Surry; at Harrington, in the county of Northampton; at Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk; and at Woodhey, in the county of Cheſter.

27. HAMILTON, EARL of SELKIRK.

THE Right Hon. DUNBAR HAMILTON, Earl of SELKIRK and Ruglen; Lord Dair and Ricardton; ſucceeded his granduncle John, the late Earl.

The deſcent of this noble peer is from that of the Duke of Hamilton, which is now paternally from the houſe of Douglas. Duke William having, in the year 1687, reſigned the honour of Earl of Selkirk into the hands of James VII. his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer it with firſt precedency on the Duke's third ſon, Lord Charles Hamilton, who was gentleman of the bed-chamber to King William III. as alſo to Kings George I. and II. being likewiſe appointed ſheriff of Lanerkſhire. He was one of the repreſentatives for the peerage of North Britain, in the fourth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth parliaments of Great Britain, till his death in 1739; and, having lived a batchelor, was ſucceeded by his next brother John.

The ſaid John, the ſecond Earl, married firſt the Lady Anne Kennedy, daughter of John, the ſeventh Earl of Caſſils, by whom he had iſſue,

1. William Lord Dair, who died unmarried in the life-time of his father.

2. Lady Anne, married to William Douglas, Earl of March.

3. Suſannah, married to John Kennedy, the eighth Earl of Caſſils.

By his ſecond lady, the widow of Lord Kennedy, he had no iſſue.

Creations.] Earl of Selkirk, in the county of Selkirk, Aug. 14, 1646, by Charles I. Earl of Ruglen, or Rutherglen, in Clidſdale, and Lord Ricardton, in the county of Edinburgh, April 15, 1697, by William III.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt grand quarter counter-quartered. 1ſt and 4th, ruby; three cinquefoils pierced ermine.

ermine. 2d and 3d, pearl, a ſhip with its ſails furled up, diamond. 2d, grand quarter quarterly, firſt ſapphire, a lion rampant pearl, crowned with a ducal crown topaz. 2d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby debruiſed with a ribband diamond. 3d, pearl, three piles iſſuing from the chief ruby. 4th, topaz, a feſs cheque pearl and ſapphire, ſurmounted of a bend ruby, charged with three buckles of the firſt. 3d grand quarter as the 2d; and 4th as the 1ſt; and over all the paternal coat of Douglas. See *Duke of* DOUGLAS.

Creſt.] In a ducal coronet topaz, an oak fructed and penetrated tranſverſely by a frame-ſaw, as in the *Duke of Hamilton's Arms.*

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide an antelope pearl, his horns, ducal collar, chain, and hoofs, topaz. On the ſiniſter a ſavage proper, wreathed about his temples and waiſt with laurel.

Motto.] *Through.*

Chief Seats.] At Crawford, in the county of Lanerk; and at Barnton, in Mid-lothian.

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28. CARNEGY, EARL OF NORTHESK.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE CARNEGY, Earl of NORTHESK, Lord Roſehill, and rear-admiral of the white, ſucceeded his brother the late Earl, and married Lady Anne Leſley, daughter to the Earl of Leven, by whom he had a ſon, born in May 1749.

David, the fourth Earl of Northeſk, and father of the late and preſent Earls, ſucceeded his father in 1688; and was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in the ſecond, third, and fourth parliaments of Great Britain. He married Lady Margaret, daughter to the Counteſs of Wemys, and had two ſons, and four daughters.

1. David, who ſucceeded him; but dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by

2. George, the preſent Earl.

3. Lady Margaret, married to George Lord Balgony, eldeſt ſon of David, the firſt Earl of Leven and Melvil.

4. Lady Betty, married to James Lord Balmerino.

5. Lady Anne, married to Sir Alexander Hope of Carſe.

6. Lady Mary.

Creations.] Lord Roſehill, April 20, 1639; and Earl of Northeſk, in the county of Forfar, Nov. 1. 1647, by King Charles I.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, an eagle diſplayed ſapphire, armed and membered, ruby. 2d and 3d, pearl, a pale ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a demi-leopard proper.

Supporters.] Two leopards reguardant proper.

Motto.] *Tache ſans tache.*

Chief Seat.] At Ethy, in Angus, or the county of Forfar.

29. LINDSAY, EARL OF BALCARAS.

THE Right Hon. JAMES LINDSAY, Earl of BALCARAS, and Lord Lindſay of Cummernald, ſucceeded his brother Alexander in 1740; and, in 1749, married Miſs Dalrymple of North-Berwick, by whom he had a daughter, born in 1750.

Colin, the third Earl of Balcaras, father of the late and preſent lords, ſucceeded his brother Charles, and married three wives. By the firſt, who was Lady Jane Carnegy, daughter of David Earl of Northeſk, he had a daughter Anne, who was married to Alexander Erſkine, the third Earl of Kelly. By his ſecond wife, the Lady Jane Ker, daughter to William, the

ſecond

ſecond Earl of Roxburgh, he had a daughter married to John Fleming, the ſixth Earl of Wigton; and, by his third wife, Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of James, the ſecond Earl of Loudon, he had two ſons, Alexander and James, the laſt and preſent Earls, and two daughters, of whom the Lady Eleanor was married to James Fraſer of Lonmay, third ſon of William, the ſecond Lord Salton.

The firſt in this branch of the family of Lindſay was John, the ſecond ſon of Sir David Lindſay of Edzal, in Angus, who was by King James VI. made one of the ſenators in the college of juſtice, and a commiſſioner of the treaſury. David, his ſon, was created Lord Lindſay, June 7, 1633, by Charles I. and Alexander, the ſon of Lord David, was created Earl of Balcaras, in the county of Fife, by Charles II. 1651.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, a feſs cheque pearl and ſapphire. 2d and 3d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, debruiſed with a ribband diamond, all within a border of the third ſemee of ſtars topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a tent proper, ſemee of ſtars, as the arms.

Supporters.] Two lions ſejant, guardant ruby, each having a collar ſapphire, charged with three ſtars, as the creſt.

Motto.] *Aſtra, Caſtra, Numen, Lumen.*

Chief Seat.] At Balcaras in Fifeſhire.

30. RADCLIFFE, EARL of NEWBURG.

THE Right Hon. JAMES RADCLIFFE, Viſcount and Earl of NEWBURG, and Baron Kennard, ſucceeded his mother the Counteſs of Newburg, who died Aug. 4, 1755.

Charles, the ſecond Earl of Newburg, married *Frances*, daughter of Francis Lord Brudenell, and ſiſter

ſiſter to George Earl of Cardigan; and, dying in the year 1694, left an only daughter Charlotte, Counteſs of Newburg, who married, firſt, Thomas Clifford, ſon and heir-apparent of Hugh Lord Clifford of Chudley, by whom ſhe had two daughters, the Ladies Frances and Anne. She married, ſecondly, Charles Radcliffe, ſecond ſon of Francis Earl of Derwentwater, by whom ſhe had two ſons, James the preſent lord, and James-Clement Radcliffe; alſo three daughters, the Ladies Charlotte, Barbara, and Mary, all born in France.

But their father, the ſaid Charles Radcliffe, joining in the rebellion in 1745, and being taken at ſea by the Sheerneſs man of war, was, upon a former ſentence of death, for the rebellion in 1715, beheaded on Tower-hill, Dec. 8, 1746. On the petition of the ſaid Counteſs of Newburg, the King was graciouſly pleaſed, by the conſent of his parliament, to allow her ladyſhip 150l. a year, and her children 100l. each, out of the forfeited eſtate.

This family was deſcended from Robert Levingſton, of Weſtquarter, in the county of Stirling, a younger ſon of John Levingſton, of Callender in the ſame county, who was brother to Sir Alexander Levingſton governor to King James II. anceſtor of the Earls of Linlithgow.

Creations.] Viſcount Newburg, in the county of Aberdeen, Sept. 13, 1647; Earl of Newburg, and Baron of Kennard, Dec. 31, 1660.

Arms.] Pearl, on a bend between three juliflowers ruby, an anchor of the firſt, all within a double treſſure flowered and counterflowered emerald.

Creſt.] A moor's head couped proper, bended ruby and pearl, with pendles pearl at his ears.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a ſavage proper, wreathed about the head and middle emerald; and on the ſiniſter a horſe pearl furniſhed ruby.

Motto.] *Si je puis.*

The family never reſided in Scotland ſince it was ennobled, but formerly at Kennard, three miles north of Falkirk.

31. GORDON, EARL OF ABOYN.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE GORDON, Earl of ABOYN, and Baron Gordon of Glenlivet, ſucceeded John, his father, in 1732.

The late Earl married Grace Lockart, daughter of George Lockart, of Carnwath, Eſq; and by her, who married, ſecondly, James Earl of Murray, had three ſons, George, Lockart, and John.

Charles, the third and youngeſt ſon of George, the ſecond Marquis of Huntley, having highly manifeſted his loyalty to King Charles I. in time of the civil wars, as alſo to King Charles II. during the uſurpation, was, in recompence of thoſe ſervices, raiſed to the dignity of Earl, Sept. 10, 1661, by Charles II. and dying in 1680, left by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John Earl of Kinghorn, three ſons, Charles, the father of the late Earl, George, and John; and a daughter of her name, married to a ſon of George Earl of Cromarty.

Arms.] Sapphire, a chevron between three boars heads eraſed, topaz, wtth a double treſſure flowered with fleurs de lis within, and adorned with creſcents without, of the laſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath a demi-loh ruby, armed and l angued ſapphire.

Supporters.] Three chevaliers in complete armour, each holding an halbert proper.

Motto.] *Stant cætera tigno.*

Chief Seat.] At Aboyn, in the county of Aberdeen.

32. COCHRAN, EARL OF DUNDONALD.

THE Right Hon. THOMAS COCHRAN, Earl of DUNDONALD, and Lord Cochran, and commiſſioner of the exciſe in Scotland, ſucceeded William the late Lord, who was killed at the taking of Cape-Breton in July 1758.

Thomas, the ſixth Earl of Dundonald, married Katherine, daughter of Lord Baſil Hamilton, the ſixth ſon of William and Anne Duke and Dutcheſs of Hamilton, by whom he had iſſue William, the late lord, and Baſil, who died in Sept. 1748.

This family, which originally took its ſirname from the barony of Cochran, in the county of Renfrew, is of great antiquity; and though none of them arrived to the dignity of peerage till the reign of Charles I. yet they were barons of ſome diſtinction for many centuries before, and had large poſſeſſions in theſe parts: but the paternal name now is Blair; for Elizabeth, the heireſs of the Cochran family, marrying Alexander, a younger ſon of John Blair of that Ilk, the ſaid Alexander, by the marriage-articles, changed his name to Cochran, and had ſeven ſons, four of whom were officers in the ſervice of King Charles I. and the eldeſt ſon John dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother William, who was, in Dec. 17, 1647, created Baron of Cochran in Renfrew; and Earl of Dundonald, near Irwin, in the county of Air, May 12, 1669, by Charles II.

Arms.] A chevron ruby between three boars heads erazed, ſapphire.

Creſt.] On a wreath a horſe paſſant, pearl.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds of the laſt, coloured and leiſhed, topaz.

Motto.] *Virtute & labore.*

Chief Seat.] At Paiſley-Abbey in Renfrewſhire, *and at Kilmarnock* in Lenos.

33. KEITH

33. KEITH, EARL OF KINTORE.

THE Right Hon. JOHN KEITH, Earl of KINTORE; Lord Keith of Inverury; and knight-marſhal of Scotland; ſucceeded William his father, and married Miſs Erſkine, daughter of James Erſkine, of Grange, Eſq;

William, the late and ſecond Earl of Kintore, married Katharine, daughter of David Murray, the fourth Viſcount Stormont, by whom he had John, who ſucceeded him, William, and two daughters, of whom Lady Katharine, the eldeſt, married David Lord Halkerton.

This noble family is deſcended from that of the earl-marſhal; for William, the fifth earl-marſhal, marrying Lady Mary Erſkine, daughter of John Earl of Mar, had, firſt, William his ſucceſſor; ſecondly, George, who ſucceeded his brother William; and, thirdly, Sir John Keith, who, being inſtrumental in preſerving the regalia of the kingdom from falling into the hands of the Engliſh, during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell, was, after the reſtoration, created knight-marſhal, and Earl of Kintore, by Charles II. June 26, 1677, and made one of his privy-council, and treaſurer-deputy.

Arms.] Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, ruby, a ſcepter and ſword in ſaltire, with an imperial crown in chief topaz, all within an orb of eight thiſtles of the ſecond, as a coat of augmentation. 2d and 3d, pearl, of a chief ruby, three pallets topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, an aged lady from the middle upwards, richly attired, holding in her right hand a garland of laurel.

Supporters.] Two chevaliers in armour, each holding a pike in a centinel's poſture, proper.

Motto.] *Quæ amiſſa ſalva.*

Chief Seat.] At Keith-hall, near Inverury, in the *county of Aberdeen.*

34. CAMP-

34. CAMPBELL, EARL OF BREADALBANE.

THE Right Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL, Earl of BREADALBANE; Viſcount Glenorchie; Lord Campbell, and Baronet; a knight of the Bath; chief juſtice in eyre of his Majeſty's foreſts ſouth of Trent, and one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland; ſucceeded his father John in Feb. 1752; and, in 1721, married Lady Annabella Grey, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Henry Duke of Kent; and by her, who died at Copenhagen, where he was ambaſſador, March 2, 1727, had iſſue a ſon, who died a few weeks after his mother; and a daughter Jemima, married, May 22, 1740, to the Lord Viſcount Royſton, eldeſt ſon to Philip Earl of Hardwick; and ſucceeded her grandfather Henry Duke of Kent, as Marchioneſs Grey, in June following.

This antient and noble family is deſcended, in a regular ſucceſſion, from Duncan, the firſt Lord Campbell, anceſtor of the family of Argyll. John, the firſt Earl of Breadalbane, in conſideration of his perſonal merit, and the loyalty of his anceſtors was, from a baronet, created Lord Campbell, Viſcount Glenorchie, and Earl of Breadalbane, in the county of Perth, Jan. 28, 1677, by Charles II. He married, firſt, the Lady Mary, daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, and had two ſons, Duncan, who died before his father without iſſue, and John, the late Earl. He married, ſecondly, Mary Counteſs Dowager of Cathneſs, daughter of Archibald Marquis of Argyll.

John, the late Earl, married Henrietta, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and ſiſter to Edward, the firſt Earl of Jerſy, by whom he had the preſent lord, and a daughter Henrietta, who was lady of the bedchamber to the Princeſſes Amelia and Carolina.

Arms.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Gyrony of eight pieces topaz and diamond. 2d, topaz, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire. 3d, pearl, a galley diamond, her oars in action, and ſails furled cloſe.

Creſt.] On a wreath a boar's head eraſed proper.

Supporters.] Two ſtags of the latter, attired and unguled topaz.

Motto.] *Follow me.*

Chief Seats.] At Kelchurn-caſtle and Glenorchie in the county of Argyll; and at Finlarrig and Taymouth in Breadalbane; and St. James's-Place, London.

35. GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE GORDON, Earl of ABERDEEN, and Lord Haddo, in the county of Aberdeen, was elected one of the ſixteen peers in the laſt and preſent parliaments, and ſucceeded his father William in 1745.

William, the late and ſecond Earl of Aberdeen, was, in June 1721, elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, and re-elected the next parliament. He married to his firſt wife Lady Mary Leſley, daughter of David Earl of Leven, by whom he had one daughter; and by his ſecond wife, who was Lady Suſan Murray, eldeſt daughter of John Duke of Athol, he had George, the preſent Earl, and a daughter Katharine, married to Coſmo, the late Duke of Gordon. His third wife was the Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of Alexander Duke of Gordon, by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters; of whom Lady Anne, was married to the preſent Earl of Dumfries, and died April 15, 1755, without iſſue.

Of this antient family, who ſprung from the noble houſe of Gordon three hundred years ago, and for many centuries poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in the county of Aberdeen, was Patrick Gordon of Haddo, *from whom* deſcended Sir John Gordon, who, in

1642,

1642, was created a baronet; but two years after, for his adherence to King Charles I. and holding out his caſtle of Haddo againſt the parliament-army, was taken priſoner, condemned, and executed at Edinburgh. His ſon Sir George was, by King Charles II. Nov. 30, 1650, created an earl, made one of the judges of ſeſſion, preſident of the council, and afterwards chancellor of Scotland.

Arms.] Sapphire, three boars heads couped, within a double treſſure of thiſtles, roſes, and fleurs-de lis, topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath two naked arms, holding a bow to let fly an arrow.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a ſenator of the college of juſtice; and on the ſiniſter a lord-chancellor, both proper.

Motto.] *Fortuna ſequatur.*

Chief Seats.] At Kelly, in Aberdeenſhire; and Hill-ſtreet, London.

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36. MURRAY, EARL OF DUNMORE.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of DUNMORE, Viſcount Fincaſtle, and Baron Murray of Blair, Moullin, and Tillimet, ſucceeded his father William, Dec. 1, 1756; and married, Feb. 21, 1759, Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Galloway.

William, the late Earl, ſucceeded his brother John April 18, 1752, and married a daughter of William Murray, his uncle, who took the title of Nairn, and was, in the rebellion of 1745, but received his Majeſty's pardon; by which lady he had iſſue William, the preſent Earl, and the Hon. ——— Murray, an officer in the army.

Lord Charles Murray, ſecond ſon of John Marquis of Athol, and brother to John the firſt Duke of Athol, was maſter of the horſe to the Princeſs of Denmark, and to Queen Mary, the ſecond wife of

King

King James VII. and was, by that King, created Earl of Dunmore, Aug. 16, 1686. In the reign of Queen Anne he was made one of the privy council, and governor of Blackneſs-caſtle; and dying in 1710, left by his wife Katharine, daughter of Robert Watts, in the county of Hertford, Eſq; five ſons, and three daughters, viz.

1. James, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded his father, but died without iſſue.

2. John, who ſucceeded his brother James, and was ſucceeded by his brother.

3. William, the late Earl.

4. Robert, member of parliament for Wotton-Baſſet, in the laſt parliament of King George I. and for Bedwin, in the ſecond parliament of his preſent Majeſty, and died in March 1738, being then colonel of a regiment of foot, and brigadier-general.

5. Thomas, was captain of a company in the third regiment of guards.

6. Henrietta, married to Patrick Lord Kinnaird.

7. Anne, married to John Cochran, the fourth Earl of Dundonald.

8. Katharine, married to John Lord Nairn.

Arms.] Quarterly ſapphire, three ſtars pearl, within a double treſſure with fleurs de lis topaz. 2d, quarterly, firſt and fourth topaz, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire. 2d and 3d, pally of ſix topaz, and diamond. 3d, grand quarter as the 2d, the 4th as the firſt; and over all, as a ſurtout, an eſcutcheon ruby, charged with three legs in triangle, conjoined in feſſe at the upper part of the thigh, and garniſhed proper.

Creſt.] On a wreath a demi-ſavage, wreathed about the middle with a laurel, holding in his right hand a ſword erect, proper, the pommel and hilt topaz, and in the left a key of the latter.

Supporters.] On the dexter, a ſavage wreathed as the creſt, his feet in fetters, and a chain over his right arm. *On the ſiniſter, a lion ruby, with a collar ſapphire, charged with three ſtars pearl.* Motto.

Motto.] *Furth Fortune.*

Chief Seats.] At Dunmore and Fincaſtle, of Athol, in the county of Perth.

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37. OBRIEN, COUNTESS OF ORKNEY.

THE Right Hon. MARY OBRIEN, Counteſs of the iſlands of ORKNEY, Viſcounteſs Kirkwall, and Baroneſs Deghmont, ſucceeded her mother Anne, Dec. 6, 1756; and, in 1753, married captain Obrien of the foot-guards, by whom ſhe had a daughter born Sept. 4, 1755, and another March 11, 1758.

George, the fifth ſon of William, who was firſt Duke of Hamilton, of the family of Douglas, chuſing a military life, and diſtinguiſhing himſelf by his bravery and conduct in the battles of the Boyne, Stenkirk, Landen, Oudenarde, Ramillies, Mons, &c. and at the ſiege of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur; at the attack of the laſt place he was made brigadier by King William; and, on March 1, 1689, was made a colonel; and, on Jan. 3, 1696, was made Earl of Orkney, Viſcount Kirkwall, and Baron Deghmont, in recompence of his merit. In the firſt of Queen Anne he was made a major-general, and then a lieutenant-general; ſoon after which, in Feb. 1703, he was elected a knight of the order of the thiſtle. In 1708 he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, as he was in every other parliament till his death. In 1710 he was made one of the privy council, and general of the foot in Flanders, where, in 1712, he ſerved under the Duke of Ormond. In 1714 he was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to King George I. and governor of Virginia. In the beginning of the next reign, he was promoted to the rank of field-marſhal, and governor of Edinburgh caſtle.

He

He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward Villiers, and ſiſter to Edward Earl of Jerſey, and had three daughters, viz.

1. Lady Anne, married to William Obrien, Earl of Inchiquin, in Ireland, who, at his death, Jan. 29, 1736-7, ſucceeded him both in his honours and eſtate. She had ſeveral children, of whom there remain now living Lady Mary, the preſent Counteſs of Orkney, and Lady Anne.

2. Frances, married to Thomas-Lumley Sanderſon, a knight of the Bath, afterwards Earl of Scarborough.

3. Harriot, married to John Lord Boyle in England, now Earl of Cork and Orrery, and died Aug. 28, 1732.

Arms of the Earl.] Quarterly, 1ſt ſapphire, a ſhip at anchor within a double treſſure, with fleurs de lis topaz. 2d and 3d, the quartered arms of Hamilton; and in the 4th, the arms of Douglas.

Creſt.] In a ducal coronet an oak fructed, as in the arms of Hamilton.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide an antelope pearl, his horns, ducal collar, chain, and hoofs, topaz. On the ſiniſter a ſtag proper, attired, collared, chained, and hoofed as the dexter.

Motto.] *Through.*

Chief Seats.] At Clifden, in the county of Buckingham; and at Taplow-court in the ſame county.

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38. DOUGLAS, EARL OF MARCH.

THE Right Hon. JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MARCH, in the county of Berwick, and Baron Douglas of Nidpath, Lym, and Manerhead, all in the county of Peebles.

William,

William the firſt Earl of Marchmont was ſecond ſon of William the firſt duke of Queenſbury. He was created Earl of March, &c. April 20, 1697, by King William III. and married Lady Jane Hay, daughter of John Marquis of Tweeddale; by whom he had William, who ſucceeded him; and married Lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of John Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and by her, who, in 1746, married Anthony Sawyer, Eſq; pay-maſter to his Majeſty's forces in Scotland, had James the preſent Earl of March.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th the whole arms of the Duke of Queenſbury; ſecond and third, ruby, a lion rampant, pearl, within a border of the laſt, charged with eight cinquefoils of the firſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath a man's heart, ruby, enſigned with an imperial crown proper, between two wings erect, topaz.

Supporters.] On the dexter-ſide a Pegaſus, pearl, the ſame with Queenſbury. On the ſiniſter a lion, as in the arms.

Motto.] *Forward.*

Chief Seat.] At Nidpath Caſtle, in Tweeddale or Peebleſhire.

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39. HUME, EARL of MARCHMONT.

THE Right Hon. HUGH HUME, Earl of MARCHMONT, Viſcount Blaſſonbury, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth Redbraes and Greenlaw, in the county of Berwick, and baronet; firſt lord of the police, and one of the ſixteen peers in the laſt and preſent parliaments, ſucceeded his father Alexander in 1739, and married Miſs Philips, an heireſs, by whom he had iſſue a ſon and two daughters, viz.

1. Patrick, Viſcount Blaſſonbury, born in April 1736.

2. Lady *Diana*, married April 18, 1754, to *Walter Scot, of Harden*, eſq.

3. Lady Anne, married Oct. 23, 1755, to John Paterſon, eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John Paterſon, of Eccles, bart.

The counteſs their mother dying in 1747, his lordſhip, the year following, married Miſs Crompton, daughter of a linen-draper of London; by whom he had a ſon Alexander, born in July, 1750. Alexander the ſecond and late earl of Marchmont, in 1715, was appointed envoy extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Pruſſia; and in Dec. following, was made lord regiſter of Scotland. In January, 1721, he was appointed firſt ambaſſador at the congreſs to be held at Cambray, and was there inveſted with the order of the Thiſtle. In 1726, he was ſworn of the privy council. He married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir George Campbell of Ceſnock; by whom he left iſſue,

1. Hugh, the preſent Earl of Marchmont.

2. Alexander, who uſes the ſirname of Campbell, as repreſenting his mother's family, being bred to the bar, is one of his Majeſty's council, and knight of the ſhire for the county of Berwick, in the preſent, as he was in the three preceding parliaments. He, in Dec. 1755, was made lord regiſter of Scotland; and married Miſs Parris, of Savile-row.

3. Lady Jane, married to James Nimmo, Eſq; receiver-general of the exciſe in North Britain.

In the reign of Robert II. 1377, Sir John Sinclair of Hermanſton, marrying Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Patrick de Polwarth, had a ſon Sir William, whoſe ſon John having a ſon John, who married Katherine Hume, daughter of Sir Thomas Hume of that Ilk, he, in 1444, obtained a charter from King James II. of the barony of Polwarth to himſelf and Katherine his wife, and to their *heirs;* and leaving only two daughters, Mary, married to George Hume of Wedderburn, in Berwick-

ſhire;

ſhire; and Margaret, to Sir Patrick the ſon of Sir David Hume, laird of Wedderburn, who was younger ſon of Sir Thomas Hume of that Ilk before-mentioned, the ſaid Sir Patrick obtained with her the barony of Polwarth; and for his military ſervices to King James II. his ſon Patrick had many lands beſtowed on him by King James III. and IV. and, in 1499, was made comptroller of Scotland.

Sir Patrick Hume, grandfather to the preſent Earl, attended King William into England, in 1688; and being inſtrumental in bringing about the Revolution, he was made one of the privy council, and created Lord Polwarth, Dec. 26, 1690, by William and Mary. He was likewiſe appointed ſheriff of the county of Berwick, high commiſſioner to the parliament, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, lord chancellor of Scotland, a commiſſioner of the treaſury and admiralty; and created Earl of Marchmont, April 23, 1697, by King William III.

Arms.] Quarterly, firſt grand quarter counter-quartered, firſt and fourth emerald, a lion rampant, pearl; ſecond and third pearl, three ſwallows of the firſt, ſecond pearl, three piles iſſuing from the chief ingrailed, ruby; third pearl, a croſs ingrailed, diamond; the fourth grand quarter as the firſt; and over all, as a ſurtout, an eſcutcheon pearl, charged with an orange enſigned with an imperial crown, all proper, as a coat of augmentation, given by King William III.

Creſt.] On a wreath a man's heart, out of which iſſues a dexter arm erect, graſping a ſcimitar, all proper.

Supporters.] Two lions reguardant pearl, armed and langued, ruby.

Motto.] *Fides probata coronat.*

Chief Seats.] In the town of Berwick upon Tweed; at Redbraes, in the county of Berwick; and in Green-ſtreet, *Groſvenor*-ſquare, London.

40. CARMICHAEL, EARL of HYNDFORD.

THE Right Hon. JOHN CARMICHAEL, Earl of HYNDFORD, Lord Carmichael, knight of the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle, one of his Majeſty's privy council, a Lord of the bedchamber to his Majeſty, one of the lords commiſſioners of the police, a Baronet, and one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh parliaments of Great Britain, ſucceeded his father James, in Sept. 1737; and in 1732, married the Lady Elizabeth, widow of Robert lord Romney, and daughter of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, Knight. In 1738, his lordſhip was appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly. In 1742, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Pruſſia, from whoſe court he went in the ſame character to the empreſs of Ruſſia, and returned in about ſix years.

James, the late and ſecond Earl of Hyndford, married Lady Betty Maitland, daughter of John the fifth Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had five ſons and a daughter, Lady Margaret, married to Sir John Anſtruther, Bart. Of the ſons, William, vicar of Wing, in Buckinghamſhire, arch-deacon of Bucks, and doctor of law, married Mrs. Godſchal. Archibald died a captain in the land ſervice at Mahon, in 1744; and James was repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Selkirk and its dependants, in three parliaments.

John, the ſecond Lord Carmichael, and firſt Earl of Hyndford, the father of the late Lord, being one of the Scots peers who joined moſt early in the revolution, was, by King William, in recompence of his *ſervices*, made a commiſſioner of the privy ſeal, colo*nel of a* regiment of Dragoons, one of the privy council,

council, high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, and, June 25, 1701, was created an Earl by King William III.

Of this antient family, which is ſaid to aſſume their ſurname from the lands of Carmichael, in the county of Lanerk, where they ſtill have their chief ſeat, was Sir John Carmichael, who accompanied Archibald earl of Douglas to the aſſiſtance of Charles VI. of France againſt the Engliſh; and ſignalizing his valour at the battle of Baugey, in April 1421, and breaking his ſpear, when the French and Scots got the victory, had thereupon added to his paternal arms, a dexter hand, an arm armed holding a broken ſpear, which is now the creſt of the family.

Arms.] Pearl, a feſs wreathy, ſapphire and ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, an armed arm erect, holding a broken ſpear.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a chevalier in compleat armour, plumed on the head with three feathers pearl, and holding in his right hand a battoon royal. On the ſiniſter, a horſe of the latter, furniſhed ruby.

Motto.] *Toujours preſte.*

Chief Seats.] At Carmichael in Clydſdale, or the county of Lanerk; at Weſter-Hall, in the ſame county; and in Groſvenor-ſquare, London.

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41. DALRYMPLE, EARL OF STAIR.

THE Right Hon. JAMES DALRYMPLE, Baron, Viſcount, and Earl of STAIR, and Baron Dalrymple of Newliſton and Stranrawer, ſucceeded his uncle John, the late Earl, in 1747, and is yet unmarried.

John the late and ſecond Earl of Stair, ſucceeded his father John, January 8, 1706; and, in his room, was appointed a commiſſioner to finiſh the union of the two kingdoms. In 1702, he was appointed

lieutenant-colonel in the third regiment of foot guards; and ſerving as a volunteer in Flanders, under the duke of Marlborough, he there ſignalized himſelf in the actions of the greateſt hazard and conſequence, particularly at the taking of Venlo and Liege, in 1702. He was likewiſe employed by that general as his aid de camp, and made commander of the Royal Scots dragoons, and commanded a brigade of foot at the battle of Ramillies; after which, in June 1706, he was made brigadier, and in that poſt ſerved at the battle of Oudenard, in 1708, brought the news to England, and was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in the firſt Britiſh parliament.

At the battle of Tanier, and taking of Mons, in 1709, he commanded as major general; and at the taking of Doway, in 1713, as lieutenant-general; and here the duke of Marlborough, by commiſſion from the Queen, inveſted his lordſhip with the enſigns of the antient order of the Thiſtle. In the laſt years of Queen Anne's reign, not liking the ſchemes of the court party, he was obliged to ſell his regiment; but, on the acceſſion of King George I. he was appointed one of his Majeſty's privy council and bedchamber, rechoſen one of the peers for Scotland, reſtored to his regiment of dragoons, and ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Paris, where, on the twenty-fifth of January, 1718, he made his public entry into that city with uncommon ſplendor and magnificence, and performed the buſineſs of his embaſſy with great reputation. In 1722, he was again choſen one of the repreſentatives for the peerage of Scotland, as alſo in the next parliament in 1727. During the diſſenſions at court, in 1733, he reſigned his places, and retired to Scotland.

In 1741, his lordſhip, being reinſtated, was appointed a field marſhal of the forces, and ſent ambaſſador to the States General; after which, he had the

government of Minorca, and was commander in chief of the allied army, till his Majeſty took the command at the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, he was again returned one of the peers for North Britain; and, the next year, had a third time the regiment of Royal Scots dragoons. He married Lady Eleanor, widow of James viſcount Primroſe, and daughter of James Campbell the ſecond earl of Loudon; but had no iſſue. His lordſhip aſſigned his title, which he thought he had a right to do, by the patent, to John ſon of his brother George; but the ſame being conteſted in the houſe of peers, it was determined in favour of the preſent Earl James, ſecond ſurviving ſon of William the late Earl's brother: but in caſe his preſent lordſhip dies without iſſue, the title will deſcend to the ſaid John, to whom the late earl left his eſtate.

John the late earl's father, ſucceeded his father James, in 1695, as baron and viſcount Stair; and, in 1690, was made lord juſtice clerk, afterwards lord advocate, ſecretary of ſtate, and, April 8, 1703, created an Earl by Queen Anne. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir John Dundas of Newliſton, in the county of Lithgow, and left three ſons and one daughter, viz.

1. John, the late Earl.

2. William, who married Lady Penelope Crighton, counteſs of Dumfries, in her own right, by whom he had William lord Crighton, who died in Oct. 1744; John, now Earl of Dumfries; and William, now Earl of Stair. Their father died in 1744.

3. George, who was baron of the exchequer, and died in Aug. 1745, leaving one ſon, captain John Dalrymple, to whom his uncle earl John left his eſtate; and married Miſs Middleton, daughter of George Middleton, Eſq; banker in London.

4. Lady Margaret, married to Hugh Campbell, the third earl of Loudon.

Of this family, which took their ſurname from the barony of Dalrymple, lying on the river Dun, in Airſhire, was Adam de Dalrymple, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. and to him ſucceeded Gilchriſt, who was father of Malcolm, from whom ſprung John and Rowland Dalrymple, who had the ſaid lands divided between them, which their heirs, in 1371, made over to John Kennedy; and the heireſs of this barony being, ſome generations afterwards, married to one William Dalrymple, he became Lord of this barony and that of Stair.

Arms.] Quarterly firſt and fourth, topaz, on a ſaltrie ſapphire, nine lozenges of the firſt; ſecond pearl, a lion rampant, ruby; third, topaz, a chevron cheque pearl and diamond, between three water budgets of the laſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath a rock, proper.

Supporters.] Two lions of the laſt.

Motto.] *Firm.*

Chief Seats.] At Kennedy Caſtle, near Stranrawer, in the county of Wigton; at Stair, in the county of Air; and at Newliſton, in Weſt Lothian.

42. PRIMROSE, EARL OF ROSEBERRY.

THE Right Hon. NIEL PRIMROSE, Viſcount and Earl of ROSEBERRY, Lord Dalmeny, and Baronet, ſucceeded his father James, the late Earl, Nov. 30, 1755.

James, the late and ſecond Earl of Roſeberry, married Miſs Campbell, daughter of lieutenant-*general* John Campbell of Mammore, by whom he had

had iſſue, the late Lord Dalmeny, who died Aug. 1, 1755; the preſent Earl, and a daughter.

Of this family, who took their name from the lands of Primroſe, in the county of Fife, was James Primroſe, who, being bred to the law, was, by King James VI. in 1602, made clerk of the council; which poſt he held near forty years. From him deſcended Archibald Primroſe, who was alſo appointed clerk of the council, by King Charles I. as his father and grandfather had been; and, by Charles the ſecond, was created a baronet. At the time of the Reſtoration, he was, for his loyalty and merit, made one of the judges in the court of ſeſſion, and lord regiſter. He married, to his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Keith, ſon to George, the fourth Earl Marſhal; by whom he had Sir William Primroſe, of Carington, who was father of James the firſt viſcount Primroſe; and by his ſecond wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir William Grey of Pittendrum, had a ſon Archibald, and a daughter Griſel, who was married to Francis the ninth Lord Semple.

Archibald was created Viſcount Roſeberry, in Midlothian, April 1, 1700, by King William; and Earl of the ſame place, April 10, 1703, by Queen Anne, by whom alſo he was made one of the privy council, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the Prince of Denmark, and one of the commiſſioners in the treaty of Union, which being concluded, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the four firſt parliaments of Great Britain; and his lordſhip marrying Dorothy, daughter and heir to Everingham Creſſy, of Birkin, in the county of York, Eſq; had James, the late Earl of Roſeberry, and ſeveral daughters, whereof Lady Margaret was married to Alexander, now Earl of Caithneſs.

Arms.] Quarterly firſt and fourth, topaz, a lion rampant, emerald; ſecond and third emerald, three *primroſes in* a double treſſure counterflory, topaz.

Creſt

Creſt.] On a wreath a demi-lion ruby, holding in his dexter paw a primroſe, as in the arms.

Supporters.] Two lions emerald.

Motto.] *Fide et Fiducia.*

Chief Seats.] At Barnbugle, in the county of Stirling; at Roſeberry, in the county of Lithgow.

43. BOYLE, EARL OF GLASGOW.

THE Right Hon. DAVID BOYLE, Earl of GLASGOW, Viſcount Kelburn, and Lord Boyle of Stewarton, and Rector of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, ſucceeded his father John the late Earl in 1740; and, June 9, 1755, married the hon. Elizabeth, daughter to George lord Roſs, by whom he had a ſon, lord Boyle, born March 26, 1756.

John, the ſecond Earl of Glaſgow, ſucceeded his father David in 1733, and married Helen, daughter of William Moriſon of Preſton Grange, by whom he had the preſent Earl.

This family is of great antiquity, and had large poſſeſſions in Airſhire. In the reign of Alexander III. Richard Boyle, of Kelburn, had a ſon and heir, Robert, who, in 1296, was one of the barons of Scotland, that ſwore allegiance to King Edward I. of England; and from him deſcended Hugo de Boyle, who gave his lands to the monks at Paiſley, for the welfare of his ſoul. From the ſaid Hugo deſcended John Boyle of Kelburn, who loſt his life at the battle of Bannockburn with King James III. 1488; and his ſon John ſucceeding, obtained from James V. a grant of divers lands in the iſle of Cumra, near Bute. From this John deſcended another John, who was a zealous loyaliſt in the ſervice of Queen Mary; and his ſon John was baniſhed his country *ten years, for* his adherence to Charles I. This John

left

left an only daughter Griſſel, who, being an heireſs, was married to David Boyle of Halkhead, Eſq; and the ſaid David dying in 1672, left a ſon John, who, marrying Mary, daughter of Sir William Stewart, of Allington, in the county of Lanerk, had two ſons, David and William.

David his heir, being returned member in the convention of eſtates for the county of Bute, which declared the Prince of Orange King of Scotland, was made one of his Majeſty's council, and created a baron, Jan. 13, 1699, by William III. and was created viſcount and earl, April 10, 1703, by Queen Anne. He was at the ſame time made deputy-treaſurer, one of the privy-council, lord regiſter, and one of the commiſſioners for concluding the union, in which year he had the honour to repreſent her Majeſty's perſon in the general aſſembly. He married firſt Margaret, ſiſter to John Crawford, viſcount Garnock, by whom he had three ſons, viz.

1. John, the late Earl of Glaſgow.

2. Patrick, for many years one of the lords of ſeſſion.

3. Charles.

By his ſecond wife, who was Jane, daughter and ſole heir of William Muir of Rowallan, in Coningham, he had a daughter Lady Jane, married to major-general Sir James Campbell, brother to Hugh, earl of Loudon; by whom he had a ſon, who took the name of Muir, as repreſenting his mother who was an heireſs.

Arms.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth topaz, an imperial eagle, ruby; ſecond and third party per bend, crenelle pearl and ruby; and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon of the firſt, charged with three ſtags horns of the ſecond.

Creſt.] On a wreath an eagle with two heads party per pale, crenelle, topaz, and ruby.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a ſavage, proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel, a branch of which he holds in his right hand; on the ſinister, a lion party per pale, crenelle, pearl, and ruby.

Motto.] *Dominus providebit.*

Chief Seats.] At Kelburn and Rowallan, in Coningham, which is part of the county of Air.

44. STEWART, EARL of BUTE.

THE Right Hon. JOHN STEWART, Earl of BUTE, Baron Mount Stewart, Knight of the order of the Thiſtle, and Baronet, and groom of the ſtole to the Prince of Wales, married Miſs Mary Wortley, only daughter of Edward Montagu Wortley, by the Lady Mary Pierpont, daughter of Evelyn, the firſt duke of Kingſton, by whom he has five ſons, John, Lord Mount-Stewart, James, Frederick, Charles, and William; and five daughters, the Ladies Mary, Jane, Anne, Auguſta, and Caroline.

James the late Earl ſucceeded his father James in 1710, was a gentleman of the bedchamber to King George I. one of the commiſſioners of trade in Scotland, and one of the ſixteen peers for North Britain in the two parliaments of George I. He married the Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald the firſt duke of Argyle, and by her, who died Jan. 28, 1723, had two ſons and two daughters, viz.

1. John, the preſent Earl.

2. James, choſen repreſentative in parliament for Argyllſhire, in Jan. 1741-2; for the ſhire of Bute in 1747; and for the burghs of Air, &c. in 1754, inherits the name and fortune of his great grandfather, Sir George Mackenzie of Roſehaugh. In 1747, he married Lady Betty Campbell, ſecond daughter

daughter and coheir of John late duke of Argyle, by whom he has iſſue. In Feb. 1759, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

3. Lady —— married to Sir Robert Menzie, of Weem, Bart.

4. Lady —— married to James Ruthwen, laird of Ruthwen.

Sir James Stewart, the father of the late Earl, was one of the privy council to Queen Anne, by whom he was created Baron and Earl, April 14, 1703. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, of Roſehaugh, lord advocate to James VII. and had iſſue, James, the late Earl, and a daughter Margaret, married to John Crawford, viſcount Garnock. By his ſecond wife, who was Chriſtian, daughter of William Douglas of Kincavil, he had a ſon John.

This noble family is deſcended from Sir John Stewart, a ſon of King Robert II. who, by his father's grant, had a fair poſſeſſion in the iſland of Bute, with the heritable juriſdiction of that county, wherein he was confirmed by the charter of Robert III.

Arms.] Topaz, a feſſe cheque, pearl, and ſapphire, with a double treſſure counterflory, with fleurs de lis, ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a demi-lion, ruby.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, a horſe, pearl; on the ſiniſter, a ſtag, proper.

Motto.] *Avito viret honore.*

Chief Seats.] At Mount-Stewart, in the iſle of Bute; Twickenham, in Middleſex.

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45. HOPE, EARL of HOPTON.

THE Right Hon. JAMES HOPE, Earl of HOPTON, and Lord Hope, lord lieutenant of the county of Linligthgow, and a lord of the police, ſucceeded

ſucceeded his father in March 1741, and married Lady Anne Ogilvy, eldeſt daughter of James earl of Finlater, by which lady, who died in Feb. 1759, he had a daughter, Lady Mary, married, July 10, 1754, to Henry earl of Drumlanrig, eldeſt ſon of the duke of Queenſberry, and died in April 1756; her huſband having been unfortunately killed in Oct. 1754, by the accidental going off of his piſtol, on his journey from Scotland to London.

Charles Hope, Eſq; father of the preſent Earl, being knight for the county of Lithgow, was one of the privy council to Queen Anne, who created him an Earl, April 15, 1703. He was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, from 1722 till his death. In 1738, he was made a knight of the Thiſtle; and married Lady Henrietta Johnſton, daughter of William, marquis of Annandale, and by her, who died in 1750, had two ſons and five daughters, viz.

1. John, the preſent Earl of Hopton.

2. Charles, elected knight of the ſhire for Lithgow, in April 1743, which he has repreſented ever ſince. In 1744, he was made commiſſary-general of the muſters in Scotland, and governor of Blackneſs caſtle. He takes the name of Wier, by marrying the heireſs of Sir William Wier of Blackwood, Bart. but that Lady dying, he married ſecondly, in March 1746, the Lady Anne Vane, daughter of Henry, late earl of Darlington.

3. Lady Sophia, ſecond wife of James earl of Finlater and Seafield.

4. Henrietta, married to Francis lord Napier.

5. Helen, to James Watſon of Saughton, Eſq;

4. Charlotte, to Thomas Erſkine, of Alloa, Eſq;

7. Chriſtian, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Eſq;

This noble family is deſcended from Henry Hope, a native of Holland, who, about two centuries ago, *came over* and ſettled in Scotland.

Arms.

Arms.] Sapphire on a chevron, topaz, between three beſants, a bay leaf, emerald.

Creſt.] On a wreath a globe ſplit on the top, and above it a rainbow with a cloud at each end, all proper.

Supporters.] Two women in looſe garments, the hair of their heads hanging down, each holding an anchor in the outer hand.

Motto.] *At ſpes infracta.*

Chief Seats.] At Abercorn, now Hopton-houſe, in Weſt Lothian, or county of Lithgow; and at Byres, in Eaſt Lothian.

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46. COLLIER, EARL OF PORTMORE.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES COLLIER, Earl and Baron of PORTMORE, Viſcount Milſington, in the county of Roxburgh, and knight of the antient order of the Thiſtle, ſucceeded his father David, the late Earl, in 1729; and, in 1732, married Juliana, dutcheſs dowager of Leeds, by whom he had a daughter Lady Caroline, born Dec. 1733, who, in 1750, married Nathaniel Curzon, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Redleſton, in Derbyſhire, Bart. alſo a daughter, born in 1735, and a ſon, Lord Milſington, who died Jan. 16, 1756, and ſeveral other children.

His lordſhip, while a commoner, and the ſecond ſon of a peer, was, in 1727, elected member of parliament for Andover in Hampſhire; and, in 1734, and 1741, elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland.

On Feb. 26, 1676, Alexander Robertſon, alias Colyear, or Collier, of the province of Holland, being created a baronet, Sir David his ſon, who, in 1691,

1691, helped to reduce Ireland, was created a baron June 1, 1699, by King William III. In the firſt of Queen Anne he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and April 16, 1703, created an earl. In 1710 he was made commander in chief of her Majeſty's forces in Portugal, in the room of the Earl of Galloway. In 1711, he was made a general of foot; and, in 1712, commanded part of the army in Flanders under the Duke of Ormond. The ſame year, he was made one of the Queen's privy-council, and a knight of the thiſtle. In Aug. 1713, he was made governor of Gibraltar; and in October, that year choſe one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland. He married Katharine, daughter of Sir Charles Sidley of Great-Chart, in the county of Kent, Bart. who, by King James VII. was created Dutcheſs of Dorcheſter for life; and by her had two ſons,

1. David Lord Milſington, married Bridget, daughter of John Noel, third ſon of Baptiſt Noel, the ſecond Viſcount Campden, by whom he had ſeveral children; but he and his children died before the Earl his father.

2. Charles, the preſent Earl.

Arms.] Ruby, on a chevron between three wolves heads couped pearl, three trees emerald, fructed of the firſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath, an unicorn rampant pearl, horned and unguled topaz.

Supporters.] Two wolves pearl.

Motto.] *Avance.*

Chief Seat.] At Weybridge, in the county of Surry.

47. SCOT, EARL OF DELORAINE.

THE Right Hon. HENRY SCOT, Earl of DELORAINE, Viſcount Hermitage, and Baron Scot of Goldilinds, all in the county of Roxburgh, born in January 1736, ſucceeded his father Henry in January 1739-40.

Henry Scot, third ſon of the unfortunate James Duke of Monmouth, born in 1676, was, by Queen Anne, March 29, 1706, dignified with the above titles. He was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh parliaments of Great Britain. In 1715 he was appointed colonel of the ſecond troop of grenadier guards; and, in 1725, made a knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath: after which he was made colonel of a regiment of foot, a major general, and a gentleman of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, in which appointments he died in December 1730. He married Anne, daughter and heir to William Duncomb of Battleſden, in Bedfordſhire, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter, viz.

1. Francis, who ſucceeded him, and who, dying without iſſue, in April 1739, was ſucceeded by his brother

2. Henry, who was a captain in the royal navy when he ſucceeded his brother, and died nine months afterwards, in the 27th year of his age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick, Eſq; and left two ſons, Henry the preſent Earl, and John, born in Oct. 1738.

3. Lady Anne, who died an infant.

Arms.] Topaz, on a bend ſapphire, a ſtar between two creſcents of the field, a creſcent for difference.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a ſtag trippant proper.

Supporters.] Two maidens richly attired in antique habits, their under robe emerald, the middle one ſapphire;

ſapphire, and the uppermoſt ruby, and each plumed on her head with feathers.

Motto.] *Amo.*

VISCOUNTS.

1. CAREY, VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

THE Right Hon. LUCIUS CAREY, Baron Carey, and Viſcount FALKLAND, married in April 1734, firſt Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Butler, Eſq; an eminent conveyancer in London, widow of the Lord Villiers, ſon to the Earl of Grandiſon in Ireland, by whom he has one ſon, and four daughters, Jane, Frances, Mary, and Charlotte. He married, ſecondly, in Oct. 1752, Sarah, daughter and heir of Thomas Inwen, Eſq; member of parliament for Southwark, and widow of Henry Earl of Suffolk.

Of the family of Carey, antiently ſeated at Cockington, in the county of Devon, was Sir John Carey, knight of the ſhire for that county, and made chief baron of the exchequer in 1387. From him deſcended Sir William Carey, of Cockington, who, ſiding with Henry VI. at the battle of Tewkſbury in 1471, was beheaded, notwithſtanding a promiſe of pardon. From him deſcended Sir Edward Carey of Berkhamſtead, in the county of Hertford, maſter of the jewel-office to King James VI. who had a ſon Henry, that was made knight of the Bath in 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales; and being the firſt who brought the news into Scotland of the death of Queen Elizabeth, was thereupon made one of the gentlemen of the King's bed chamber, and comptroller of his houſehold. He was alſo by that King appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, and created a peer

of

of Scotland Nov. 10, 1620. Lucius, his ſon, who ſucceeded, was appointed ſecretary of ſtate, but loſt his life at the battle of Newbery on Sept. 20, 1643, in the 34th year of his age. Lord Clarendon, after giving him one of the greateſt characters that any man can be intitled to, obſerves, that if there was no other brand upon this odious and curſed civil war, than that one ſingle loſs, it muſt be infamous and execrable to all poſterity: and another hiſtorian of thoſe times ſays, that by his death, learning ſuffered the greateſt loſs in that age; he being a complete maſter thereof, and a glorious benefactor to it.

Henry his heir, the third Viſcount, was a great patron as well as an ornament of poetry, and was author of a play called the *Marriage Night*, which was well received. He was great grandfather of the preſent Viſcount.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th pearl, on a bend diamond, three roſes of the field barbed and ſeeded proper. 2d, pearl, a feſs between ſix annulets ruby. 3d, the arms of France and England quarterly, with a border compone pearl and ſapphire.

Creſt.] On a wreath a ſwan proper.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, an unicorn pearl, his horns, mane, tufts, and hoofs topaz. On the ſiniſter a lion guardant proper, his ducal crown, and plain collar topaz.

Motto.] *In utroque fidelis.*

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2. MURRAY, VISCOUNT STORMONT.

THE Right Hon. DAVID MURRAY, Viſcount STORMONT, Baron of Scoon and Balvaird, hereditable-keeper of the palace of Scoon, one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, and appointed in Dec. 1755

1755, his Majeſty's ambaſſador to the King of Poland, ſucceeded his father in 1748.

David, the fifth Viſcount Stormont, and grandfather to the preſent Viſcount, married Margery, daughter of David Scot, of Scotſtarvat, in Fifeſhire, Eſq; and had four ſons, and ſix daughters.

1. David, who ſucceeded him, and married the daughter and ſole heir of John Stewart, of Invernethy, Eſq; by whom he had the preſent Viſcount, another ſon, and ſix daughters.

2. James, knight of the ſhire for Dumfries in 1710, who, going abroad, lived at the Pretender's court, and from him had the title of Earl of Dunbar.

3. William, who, in 1742, was appointed ſolicitor-general to his Majeſty; in 1754, attorney-general; and, in Oct. 1756, lord chief-juſtice of the court of King's Bench, and created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Mansfield, Baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. He married the Lady Elizabeth, ſiſter to the Earl of Winchelſea, in Sept. 1738, by whom he has no iſſue.

Of the daughters,

4. Margery, married colonel John Hay of Cromlix, who had the title of Earl of Inverneſs from the Pretender in 1715, being the ſecond ſon of Thomas, the ſixth Earl of Kinnoul.

5. Amelia, married to Sir Alexander Lindſay, Bart. of Evelick, in the county of Perth.

6. Katharine, who died Nov. 25, 1754.

This noble family is deſcended from that of the Duke of Athol. Sir William Murray of Tullibairden, marrying Mary, daughter of the earl-marſhal, had by her four ſons, of whom Sir Andrew, the youngeſt, was progenitor of the preſent Viſcount Stormont.

Creations.] Created Baron of Scoon, April 7, 1604: *Viſcount Stormont*, being a barony in the county of Perth,

Perth, April 26, 1612, both by James VI. and Lord Balvaird, in Fifeſhire, by Charles I. 1641.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ſapphire, three ſtars pearl within a double treſſure counterflowered with fleurs de lis topaz. 2d and 3d, ruby, three croſſes pattee pearl.

Creſt.] On a wreath a buck's head couped proper, with a croſs pattee between his antlers, as in the arms.

Supporters.] Two lions ruby.

Motto.] *Meliora ſpero.*

Chief Seats.] At Kumlingan, in Annandale; and at Scoon, in Perthſhire.

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3. ARBUTHNOT, VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOT.

THE Right Hon. JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Viſcount and Baron ARBUTHNOT, in the county of Kincardin, ſucceeded his couſin John, the late Viſcount in May 1756.

Robert, the third Viſcount Arbuthnot, married the Lady Anne Sutherland, daughter of George, the eighteenth Earl of Sutherland, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Robert, who ſucceeded him in 1692, and died unmarried in 1710.

2. John, who ſucceeded his brother Robert, and married Jane, daughter of William Morriſon of Preſton-Grange, and died without iſſue.

In the year 1105, the firſt of this family marrying a daughter of the family of Oliphard, ſheriff of the county of Kincardin, with her had the lands of Arbuthnot in that county, from whence he took his ſirname; and was ſucceeded by Richard de Arbuthnot, who, in 1178, was witneſs to a charter of the abbey and convent

of

borne of Kiveton; one of the lords of his Majeſty's privy-council; cofferer of his Majeſty's houſhold, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

An account of this noble family is given in the *firſt part* of this work, among the peers of England; where, ſee OSBORNE, *Duke of Leeds*.

BARONS.

1. FORBES, LORD FORBES.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE FORBES, Lord FORBES, colonel of a regiment of foot, ſucceeded his father James, the fourteenth Lord, and, in Aug. 1741, married Miſs Betty Gordon.

The antiquity of this noble and numerous family is atteſted by a grant from Alexander II. about 1230, to Fergus, the ſon of John, of the lands and tenements of Forbes in the county of Aberdeen; and from thence is derived the ſirname, according to the mode of thoſe days, as it was in South Britain. The firſt of this name on record was Alexander Forbes, who, in 1303, reſolutely defended his caſtle of Urquart, near Elgin, againſt King Edward I. which being taken by ſtorm, he and the whole garriſon were put to the ſword; and by that fatal ſtroke his family had been extinct, if his wife had not preſerved it by Alexander, a poſthumous ſon, which Alexander, in compenſation of what his father had loſt in the ſervice of his country, had a grant from King Robert I. of divers lands; but he, inheriting the principles of his father, and loyally adhering to King David Bruce, againſt Edward Baliol, was ſlain at the great *battle of* Dupplin in 1332.

In

In the reign of Robert II. Sir John Forbes of that Ilk, the ſon of the aforeſaid Alexander, acquiring from Thomas Earl of Mar, ſeveral lands in the county of Aberdeen, was therein confirmed by the charter of that King; and in the fifth of Robert III. he was conſtituted juſtice and coroner of that county. He had three ſons all knighted; and of thoſe, Sir John the youngeſt, was founder of the family of Tolquhon, from whom deſcended thoſe of Culloden, Waterton, and Foveran. Sir William, the ſecond, was anceſtor to the Lord Pitſligo. Sir Alexander, the eldeſt, had a ſon Sir James, who was knighted by King James II. and afterwards created Lord Forbes by that monarch.

Arms.] Sapphire, three bears heads couped, pearl, muzzled, ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath a ſtag's head eraſed, proper.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds pearl, each having a plain collar ruby.

Motto.] *Grace me guide.*

Chief Seats.] At Caſtle-Forbes, in Aberdeenſhire; and at Pitſligo in the ſame county.

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2. FRASER, LORD SALTON.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE FRASER, Lord SALTON and Abernethy, ſucceeded his father Alexander; and, on May 30, 1756, married Miſs Eleanor Gordon, daughter of George Gordon, of Kineller, Eſq;

Alexander, the late Lord Salton, the ſeventeenth of that name, married the Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George Earl of Aberdeen, ſome time chancellor of Scotland; and, by her, who died in Feb. 1753, had George the preſent Lord.

William, father of the late Lord Salton, married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, by whom he had iſſue.

1. Alexander, the late Lord Salton.

2. William Fraſer of Fraſerfield, married to the Lady Katharine Erſkine, daughter to the Earl of Buchan; and by her, who died in 1732, had iſſue.

3. James Fraſer of Lonmay, married to Lady Eleanor Lindſay, daughter of Collin, the third Earl of Balcaras, and left one ſon, a daughter married to Sir James Gordon of Park, and another to Dalmahoy, of Cairnby, Eſq;

About the year of our Lord 807, in the reign of Achaius, King of Scotland, Pierre Fraſer, ſeigneur de Troile, was ſent ambaſſador to Scotland from Charlemain, King of France, and married Euphemia, only daughter of Raham, King Achaius's great favourite; and their children, the Fraſers, were ſettled in Tweeddale, or the county of Peebles.

In the reign of Malcolm III. called Canmore, Alexander Fraſer was donator to the abbey of Kelſo, as was alſo Simon, in the reign of Malcolm IV. called the Maiden, about the year 1157. But ſince the year 1214, in the reign of Alexander II. there is a diſtinct account of the Fraſer family from father to ſon, and their ſeveral marriages; that is, of the predeceſſors of Lord Salton, who, when Lairds of Philroth in Buchan, became heirs to the Thanes of Cowie, their anceſtors in Kincardinſhire. For about this time John Fraſer, who was ſheriff of Tweeddale, and laird of Oliver-caſtle, in that county, had a ſon, Alexander, thane, or ſteward of Cowie; who, in the year 1247, by marrying Elizabeth Cumming, daughter of Sir Walter Cumming, with her acquired lands in the counties of Kincardin and Aberdeen. He had three heroic ſons, the famous Sir Simon Fraſer, William, and Gilbert, among whom he divided his lands. Sir Simon was taken

taken and carried priſoner into England by King Edward I. but being ſet at liberty, in the year 1297, and returning into Scotland, he joined Sir William Wallace. In the year 1302, he was a commander in the Scots army, with his couſin Sir John Cumming, and the ſaid Wallace, when they gained a notable victory over the Engliſh, commanded by John Segrave. At the battle of Methwen, in 1306, Sir Simon, though he thrice ſaved the life of King Robert Bruce, could not ſave himſelf, but being taken priſoner, was carried to London, and there put to death, leaving only two daughters, Mary, who, about the year 1340, married Sir Gilbert Hay, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale; and the other to Sir Patrick, the ſecond ſon of Sir Robert Fleming, anceſtor of the earl of Wigton. William Fraſer, the ſecond ſon, never married, being archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and, in the reign of Alexander III. chancellor of Scotland; upon whoſe death, in 1285, he was made governor of Scotland. Gilbert, the third ſon, had two ſons, John and Andrew, John, the eldeſt, had no male iſſue, but left a daughter Honora, who was married to Robert Keith, anceſtor of the earls Marſhals. From this marriage came only a daughter, who was married to Alexander, the firſt earl of Huntley, who got thereby the mother's eſtate.

Andrew his brother was father of Alexander Fraſer, Thane of Cowie, who was made lord chamberlain of Scotland during life, and was anceſtor of the noble family of Lovat.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt, ſapphire three cinquefoils, pearl; 2d, topaz, a lion rampant, ruby, debruiſed with a ribband, diamond; 3d, ruby, a lion rampant, pearl; 4th, as the 1ſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath an oſtrich, with a horſe ſhoe in its beak.

Supporters.] Two angels.
Motto.] *In God is All.*
Chief Seat.] At Philroth in Buchan.

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3. GREY, LORD GREY.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES GREY, Lord GREY, ſucceeded his father John in 1738, and, in 1741, married Miſs Blair of Kinfauns, near Perth.

John, the late and twelfth Lord Grey, married Eleanor Stewart, daughter of Alexander Lord Blantyre, and had two ſons and one daughter.

Of this noble, antient, and flouriſhing family, which took their name from the caſtle of Croy in Picardy, was Anſchetil de Croy, who, coming into England with William the Norman, obtained divers lands in the county of Oxford, and elſewhere; and from him ſprang many great and illuſtrious families in England, as the dukes of Suffolk and Kent, the marquis of Dorſet, earls of Tankerville and Stamford, the barons Grey of Codnor, Ruthin, Wilton, Roleſton, Wark, &c. alſo Chillingham, from which laſt is deſcended the Lord Grey of Scotland.

Arms.] A lion rampant, within a border ingrailed, pearl.
Creſt.] On a wreath, an anchor in pale, topaz.
Supporters.] Two lions guardant, ruby.
Motto.] *Anchor faſt anchor.*
Chief Seat.] At the Caſtle of Grey in the Carſe of Gowry.

4. CATHCART, LORD CATHCART.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES CATHCART, Lord CATHCART, one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in the laſt and preſent parliaments; in May 1756, appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the Scotch Church; a colonel in the army, and adjutant-general to the forces in North Britain, ſucceeded his father Charles the late Lord in 1740; and, July 24, 1753, married Miſs Hamilton, daughter to the lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he had a daughter, born May 20, 1754, a ſon and heir, Sept. 17, 1755, and a daughter, March 1, 1757.

Charles, the late and eighth Lord Cathcart, ſucceeded his father Allan in 1732, and was firſt groom, and afterwards gentleman of the bedchamber to King George the ſecond; he was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in the eighth parliament from the Union, colonel of a regiment of horſe in Ireland, and governor of Duncannon; but going on an expedition with admiral Vernon againſt the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies, where he was appointed commander of the land forces, he died at St. Chriſtopher's in 1740; and brigadier Thomas Wentworth ſucceeded in the command. He married firſt Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock, Bart. by whom he had the preſent Lord and a daughter, married to the hon. Mr. Napier, ſon and heir to the Lord Napier, in 1754. He married ſecondly, in 1739, Mrs. Sabine, widow of Joſeph Sabine, of Tuing, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; but her Lord dying as aforeſaid, ſhe married to her third huſband lieutenant colonel Hugh Macguire.

Of this antient family, whoſe ſurname is taken from their lands in the county of Renfrew, where now is the town of Cathcart, was Reynald de Kethcart, who, in 1178, was witneſs to a charter of Allan the ſon of Walter Dapifer; and William de Kethcart was one of thoſe barons who ſwore allegiance to King Edward I. of England. To him ſucceeded his ſon Allan, a faithful adherer to the intereſt of Robert I. and he marrying the ſiſter and coheir to Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, in Airſhire, with her had that barony; and Sir Allan their great grandchild was dignified with the title of Lord by King James II.

Arms.] Quarterly firſt and fourth, ſapphire; three croſs croſlets fitchy, iſſuing out of as many creſcents, pearl; ſecond and third ruby, a lion rampant, pearl.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a dexter hand couped above the wriſt, and erect, proper, graſping a creſcent as in the arms.

Supporters.] Two parrots, proper.

Motto.] *I hope to ſpeed.*

Chief Seats.] At Sundrum, in Airſhire; Charles Street, Berkeley-ſquare, London.

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5. SOMERVILLE, LORD SOMERVILLE.

THE Right Hon. JAMES SOMERVILLE, Lord SOMERVILLE, commiſſioner of the board of trade and manufactures in Scotland, and a lord of the police, married the widow of Henry Rolt, of Spy-park, in Wiltſhire, Eſq; and by her, who died May 1755, had iſſue.

The

The firſt of this name on record is Sir Walter de Somerville, lord of Wichnore in the county of Stafford, who came to England with William the Norman; his ſon, William de Somerville, was a frequent witneſs to the grants of King David I. to religious houſes. About the beginning of the reign of King William, in 1170, the Somervilles were poſſeſſed of a fair eſtate in the county of Lanerk and elſewhere; and, at the marriage of Alexander II. who began his reign in the year 1214, William de Somerville was one of the barons appointed by that King to exerciſe in a tournament at the caſtle of Roxburgh.

Hugh, the ninth Lord Somerville, was a page of the bedchamber to King James VI. when the title deſcended to him, by the death of his brother Gilbert; but having nothing to ſupport the dignity, the title lay dormant till the year 1722, when, at the election of the ſixteen peers, James Somerville of Drum, in Mid-Lothian, the preſent Lord, the 25th in a lineal male deſcent from the ſaid Sir Walter, who came into England with William I. putting in his claim, his vote and claim were allowed by the court of ſeſſion; and in 1741, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland.

Arms.] Sapphire three ſtars, topaz, accompanied with ſeven croſs croſlets fitchy pearl, three in chief, one in feſs, two in the flanks, and the laſt in baſe.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a wheel, topaz, ſurmounted of a wyvern emerald, ſpouting fire.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds, proper, each gorged with a plain collar, ruby.

Motto.] *Fear God in life.*

Chief Seat.] At Drum in Mid-Lothian.

6. DOUGLAS, LORD MORDINGTON.

GEORGE, the late and fourth Lord MORDINGTON, married Katherine, daughter of Dr. Robert Launder, rector of Shenley, in Hertfordſhire, and dying in 1741, left only two daughters, Mary and Cambelena, between whom the title of their father is now in abeyance.

This family is deſcended from that of the Duke of Douglas: for William, the ſixteenth Earl of Douglas, having three ſons, the eldeſt was created Marquis of Douglas; and the ſecond James, was created Lord Mordington: he marrying Anne, the only daughter and heir to Laurence the fifth Lord Oliphant, the title and deſignation of Oliphant was by favour of King Charles I. changed into that of Mordington, with precedence according to the antient lords of Oliphant, and was ſo confirmed by parliament.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th pearl, a man's head, ruby, enſigned with an imperial crown, proper; on a chief ſapphire three ſtars of the firſt; 2d and 3d ruby, three creſcents, pearl.

Creſt.] On a cap of dignity, a ſalamander in flames reguardant, emerald.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a ſavage, and on the ſiniſter a ſtag, both proper; the firſt armed with a battoon, and wreathed about his head and middle with laurel; and the ſecond collared and chained with leaves of the laſt.

Motto.] *Forward.*

7. SEMPLE, LORD SEMPLE.

THE Right Hon. HUGH SEMPLE, Lord SEMPLE, in the county of Renfrew, ſucceeded the late Lord in Dec. 1746; and, in March 1755, married Miſs Jenny Dunlop, only daughter of Hugh Dunlop of Biſhopſton, Eſq; which lady died Jan. 16, 1758.

Francis, the late and tenth Lord Semple, in Feb. 1726, ſucceeded his uncle Francis: he was then a major in the army, after which he had the 43d regiment, formed with independent companies of Highlanders. In 1745, he was in Flanders colonel to the 25th regiment. He left an only daughter, who, in April 1750, married Patrick Crawford of Auchineams, Eſq; but died in April 1751, without iſſue; and the honours deſcended to the preſent Lord, whoſe ſiſter Anne, in Sept. 1754, was married to Dr. Adam Auſtins.

The principal family of this name was Semple of Ellerſton in Renfrew, where they had large poſſeſſions and offices, as ſtewards and bailiffs, under the ſeveral families of Stewart, proprietors of that county before they came to the crown. The firſt Lord Semple was Robert, ſon and heir to Sir Thomas, who loſt his life with King James III. at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1488; which Sir Robert, being much in favour with King James IV. was by him created Lord Semple, in 1489: but attending his Majeſty to the battle of Flodden in 1513, he there with his royal maſter loſt his life, and was buried in the collegiate church of Semple, which he had founded: he left two ſons, William his heir, and Gabriel.

Arms.] A chevron cheque, ruby, and of the field, between three buffle-horns, diamond, garniſhed of the ſecond.

Creſt.] On a wreath a ſtag's head couped, proper.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds, pearl, each having a plain collar, ruby.

Motto.] *Keep Triſte.*

Chief Seat.] At Caſtle-Semple and Elerſton in the county of Renfrew.

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8. ELPHINGSTON, LORD ELPHINGSTON.

THE Right Hon. JOHN ELPHINGSTON, Lord ELHHINGSTON, ſucceeded his father Charles, Feb. 24, 1757.

Charles, the late and ninth Lord Elphingſton, ſucceeded his father John, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Primroſe of Carrington, Bart. ſiſter to James the firſt Viſcount Primroſe; by whom he had two ſons, John, the preſent Lord, and Charles, who married Lady Clementine Fleming, only ſurviving daughter of John the ſixth Earl of Wigton.

The firſt of this family who reſided in Scotland, is ſaid to be a German, who, in the reign of Robert I. marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Seton, anceſtor of the earl of Winton, with her he had lands in Lothian, which after his own name he called Elvinton, now Elphingſton. From him deſcended Alexander, who, in the 33d of David II. 1362, exchanged his lands for others in the county of Stirling, which he named Elphingſton, and became the reſidence of the family ever ſince.

Sir

Sir Alexander Elphingſton was created a baron by King James IV. in 1509, and made one of the privy council; but was ſlain with the ſaid King, in Sept. 1513, at the battle of Flodden.

Arms.] A chevron diamond, between three boars heads eraſed, ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a lady from the girdle richly attired, holding a caſtle in her right hand, and in her left a branch of laurel.

Supporters.] Two ſavages, proper, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and holding in his outer hand a dart, proper.

Motto.] *Cauſe cauſit.*

Chief Seat.] At Elphingſton-caſtle, in the county of Stirling.

9. OLIPHANT, LORD OLIPHANT.

THE Right Hon. DAVID OLIPHANT, Lord OLIPHANT, ſucceeded William the late Lord Oliphant, in 1751.

David de Oliphant, anceſtor of this family, was one of thoſe barons who, in 1142, accompanied King David I. into England, with an army to aſſiſt his niece the empreſs Matilda againſt King Stephen: but after raiſing the ſiege of Wincheſter, the ſaid King David was ſo cloſely purſued, that had it not been for the ſingular conduct of this brave perſon, the King had then remained a priſoner. David his ſon ſucceeded him, and was greatly in the favour of King Malcolm IV. and his brother King William. This is the eleventh baron of this family, having been created by King James IV.

Arms.] Ruby three creſcents, pearl.

Creſt.] On a wreath, an unicorn's head, couped pearl, armed and maned, topaz.

Supporters.] Two elephants, proper.

Motto] *A tout pour voir.*

Chief Seats.] Don, in the county of Inverneſs; and at Pittindrek, in the county of Elgin.

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10. SANDILANDS, LORD TORPHICHEN.

THE Right Hon. JAMES SANDILANDS, Lord TORPHICHEN in Weſt Lothian, ſheriff depute of the ſhire of Edinburgh, ſucceeded his father Walter, the late Lord, in 1696, and married the Lady Jane Hume, daughter of Patrick the firſt Earl of Marchmont, lord chancellor of Scotland; and has three ſons and two daughters.

Of this noble and antient family, who, in the reign of Malcolm III. were drove out of England by William the Conqueror, and then ſettled in Scotland, was Sir James Sandilands, who, in the reign of David II. was laird of Sandilands and Whiſton; and marrying Eleanor Bruce, only daughter of Alexander Earl of Carrick, ſon of Edward Bruce, who was King of Ireland, with her had the barony of Weſt Calder; and by the ſame lady he had a ſon, Sir James, who was knighted by king Robert II. who gave him the Lady Jane, his ſecond daughter, in marriage.

Creations.] Created in 1563, by Queen Mary.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th party per feſs, ſapphire and topaz; on the firſt a crown, and on the ſecond a thiſtle, both proper; 2d and 3d quarters counter-quartered; 1ſt and 4th, pearl, a bend, ſapphire; the 2d and 3d are the arms of Douglas.

Creſt.] On a wreath, an eagle diſplayed, topaz.

Supporters.] Two ſavages, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and holding in his hand a battoon, all proper.

Motto.] *Spero Meliora.*

Chief Seat.] Calder-hall, Mid-lothian.

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11. LESLEY, LORD LINDORES.

THE Right Hon. DAVID LESLEY, Lord LINDORES, in the county of Fife, and a colonel in the army, ſucceeded his father John in 1706, and married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Dovern, Eſq;

Andrew, the fifth Earl of Rothes, marrying Jane daughter of John Hamilton of Avandale, had two ſons, whereof the youngeſt Andrew, was created a baron by King James VI. as above, Dec. 25, 1600.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th pearl, on a bend ſapphire, three buckles, topaz; 2d and 3d topaz, a lion rampant, ruby, debruiſed with a ribband, diamond, and on a ſurtout an eſcutcheon, ruby, charged with a caſtle pearl, maſoned diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a demi-angel winged topaz, holding in his dexter hand a Griffon's head eraſed, proper.

Supporters.] Two griffons, pearl, winged, topaz.

Motto.] *Stat promiſſa fides.*

Chief Seat.] At Lindores in Fifeſhire.

12. STEWART,

12. STEWART, LORD BLANTYRE.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Lord BLANTYRE in the county of Lanerk, ſucceeded his brother Walter, in May 1751, while a colonel in the ſervice of the States-general.

This noble family is deſcended from that of the Earl of Galloway. Sir William Stewart having three ſons, Sir Alexander, Sir Thomas, and Walter. Sir Thomas the ſecond ſon, married Iſabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurley, and with her had large poſſeſſions. From them deſcended one Sir Walter Stewart, who, being commendator of Blantyre, and from his youth bred in the court of James VI. he, by that King, was made keeper of the privy ſeal, gentleman of his bedchamber, and treaſurer of Scotland; and, July 10, 1606, was created a baron as above.

Arms.] Topaz, a feſs cheque pearl and ſapphire, ſurmounted of a bend ingrailed, and in chief a roſe ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a dove with an olive-leaf in its mouth.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, a ſavage, wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and holding over his ſhoulder a battoon, all proper. On the ſiniſter a lion ruby.

Motto.] *Sola juvat virtus.*

Chief Seats.] At Erſkine in Renfrewſhire; at Cardonnel-caſtle in the ſame county; at Liddington, in Eaſt-lothian; and at the Craig of Blantyre, in Clidſdale.

13. CRAN-

13. CRANSTOUN, LORD CRANSTOUN.

THE Right Hon. JAMES CRANSTOUN, Lord CRANSTOUN, in the county of Edinburgh, ſucceeded his father William, the late Lord, and married Sophia, daughter of ——

William, the late Lord Cranſtoun, married Lady Jane Ker, daughter of William, the ſecond Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had the preſent Lord, and William, an officer in the army, who died at Dunkirk in 1753.

Of this family, who took their name from the lands of Cranſtoun in Mid-lothian, and Tiviotdale, was Effric de Cranſtoun, who was witneſs to a charter of William, King of Scots, to the abbey of Holyrood-houſe; and in the reign of Alexander III. Andrew de Cranſtoun, was witneſs to a charter of Hugh de Riddel to the abbey of Newbottle. In the reign of David II. 1329, Thomas, of Cranſtoun, obtained a charter of the lands of his name; and from him deſcended Sir John Cranſtoun of that Ilk, whoſe only daughter and heir was married to Sir William Cranſtoun of Morieſton, a branch of his own family, which Sir William was, by King James VI. made captain of the guard; and Nov. 19, 1609, created Baron Cranſtoun.

Arms.] Ruby, three cranes pearl.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a crane ſleeping with its head under its wing, and holding up a ſtone with its right foot.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a lady richly apparelled, holding a branch of ſtrawberries towards a ſtag proper, on the ſiniſter.

Motto.] *Thou ſhalt want, ere I want.*

Chief Seats.] At Cranſtoun in Mid-lothian; and at Creling in the county of Roxburgh.

14. NA-

14. NAPIER, LORD NAPIER.

THE Right Hon. FRANCIS NAPIER, Lord NAPIER of Merchiſton, near Edinburgh, ſucceeded his mother Elizabeth, Lady Napier in 1725; and married, firſt, Lady Henrietta Hope, daughter of Charles, the firſt Earl of Hopton; and by her, who died in Feb. 1744-5, had a ſon William, who, in Dec. 1754, married Miſs Cathcart, ſiſter to the Lord Cathcart; and Charles, an officer in the navy. His lordſhip married to his ſecond wife Mrs. Johnſon, daughter of major Johnſon, in April 1750.

Archibald, the third Lord Napier, obtained a new patent from Charles II. whereby his honour was to remain to the heirs of his own body; and failing thereof, to the heirs of his two ſiſters, Jane, who married Sir Thomas Nicholſon of Carnock, Bart. and Margaret, married to Mr. Briſbane.

This Lord Archibald dying unmarried in 1683, the dignity of Lord Napier deſcended to

Sir Thomas Nicolſon his nephew, by hisſiſter Jane aforeſaid, who dying under age and without iſſue, his honour deſcended to Margaret, his mother's ſiſter, who, by Mr. Briſbane, had a ſon John, a lieutenant in the royal navy, who died at ſea in 1704 unmarried; whereupon the honour deſcended to Francis, now Lord Napier, ſon and heir to Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Margaret Lady Napier, whoſe father was Sir William Scot, of Thirleſtan, Bart ſon and heir of Sir Francis Scot, who, in 1660, was created a baronet, and of the Lady Henrietta Ker, daughter of William, the third Earl of Lothian.

This family is ſaid to be deſcended from the antient *thanes* or ſtewards of Lennox; but took their *ſirname of* Napier from the following event. King David

David II. in his wars with the Engliſh, about the year 1344, convocating his ſubjects to battle, the Earl of Lennox ſent his ſecond ſon Donald, with ſuch forces as his duty obliged him, and coming to an engagement, where the Scots gave ground, this Donald taking his father's ſtandard from the bearer, and valiantly charging the enemy with the Lennoxmen, the fortune of the battle changed, and they obtained the victory; whereupon every one advancing, and reporting their acts, as the cuſtom was, the King declared they had all behaved valiantly; but that there was one among them who had *na pier*, that is, no equal: upon which the ſaid Donald took the name of Napier, and had, in reward for his good ſervices, the lands of Goſfield, and other eſtates in the county of Fife.

Sir Archibald, the repreſentative of this family, was knighted by King James VI. and made maſter of the Mint. His ſon and heir Sir John, being inclined to reading and ſtudy, arrived to a very great knowledge in ſeveral uſeful branches of literature, ſo that few equalled him in that age; and his great experience and abilities in mathematical learning, rendered him ſo eminent, eſpecially his logarithmic tables, thence called Napier's rods, that they will ever be eſteemed as the maſterly product of a great genius. This great man dying in 1622, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir Sir Archibald, who was by King James VI. made one of the privy-council, treaſurer-depute, lord-juſtice-clerk, and one of the judges in the court of ſeſſion; and by King Charles I. was made one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion; on March 2, 1626, he was created a baronet; and in May following, advanced to the title of Lord Napier.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th pearl, a ſaltire ingrailed *between four* roſes ruby, 2d and 3d, topaz on

on a bend ſapphire, a ſtar between two creſcents of the firſt, within a double treſſure counterflory, with fleurs de lis of the ſecond, for Scot of Thirleſtan.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a right arm couped below the elbow, and erect, graſping a creſcent.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, an eagle, proper. On the ſiniſter, a chevalier in a coat of mail, holding a lance with a penon, all proper; and below the ſhield, by way of compartment, a mural crown maſoned diamond, out of which iſſue ſix lances diſpoſed in ſaltire, as the former.

Motto.] *Ready, ay ready.*

Chief Seats.] At Ballenton in Perthſhire; and at Thirleſtan, in the county of Berwick.

15. FAIRFAX, LORD FAIRFAX.

THE Right Hon. HENRY FAIRFAX, Lord FAIRFAX of Cameron, ſucceeded his brother Thomas in 1738.

Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax, father of the late and preſent Lords, ſucceeded his father Henry, was a colonel in the guards, and ſeveral times before the Union knight of the ſhire for the county of York, which ſeat he was obliged to give up on his becoming a peer of Great Britain. He married Katharine, only daughter and heir to Thomas Lord Colepeper; and, dying in 1710, left three ſons, viz. Thomas, who ſucceeded him, Henry the preſent Lord, and Robert, who has been twice elected to parliament for Maidſton, and is now knight of the ſhire for the county of Kent. He married the daughter of Anthony Collins of Baddow, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq; by whom he hath a ſon and heir, born in Jan. 1743. His lordſhip alſo left four daughters, whereof the eldeſt was married to *Dr. David* Wilkins, archdeacon of Suffolk.

The deſcent of this noble family is from that of the Viſcount Fairfax in Ireland. Sir Guy, third ſon of Richard Fairfax, lord-chief-juſtice of England, in the reign of Henry VI. being bred to the law, was attorney-general, and afterwards juſtice of the King's bench in the reigns of Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. He built Streeton-caſtle in the county of York, which afterwards became the ſeat of his family. His great grandſon Sir Thomas Fairfax, accompanying the Earl of Eſſex into France, who was then general of the Engliſh army, ſent by Queen Elizabeth to the aſſiſtance of Henry IV. againſt the Spaniards and Popiſh league, was there knighted by the ſaid general, in the camp before Roan in Normandy, for his bravery in that ſervice, and was created a Baron by Charles I. May 4, 1627.

Ferdinand, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded. At the beginning of the civil war, he was the parliament's general for the aſſociated county of York. In Dec. 1642, he was attacked by the Earl of Newcaſtle at Tadcaſter, whom he vigorouſly repulſed, and obliged to retreat with loſs. In Jan. 1643, he routed the Lord Byron at Namptwich in Cheſhire. In April 1644, he defeated Lord Baltaſſiſe at Selby, and took him priſoner, with 1600 of his men. In July following, he commanded the main battle, with the Earl of Leven, at Marſton-moor, where the King's army, under Prince Rupert, was defeated, and thereupon took poſſeſſion of York as governor. His eldeſt ſon Sir William defeated Lord Byron at Montgomery-caſtle, but was unfortunately ſlain in that action in Sept. 1644; whereupon, March 13, 1647, Thomas, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his father Ferdinand.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, in his father's life-time, in 1642, took the town of Leeds from Sir William Savil, and made 500 men priſoners. In July 1644,

he

he commanded the right wing of the parliament-army at Marſton-moor, having, in the preceding April, joined his father in the battle with Lord Ballaſſiſe. In 1645, being in the 34th of his age, he was made general in chief of the parliament's armies, which he commanded with great ſucceſs: for in that year he fought and totally routed the King at Naſeby, retook Leiceſter, beat colonel Goring, took Bridgwater, Dartmouth, Briſtol; beat the Lord Hopton; forced the Prince of Wales to retire into Scilly, and from thence to France; and then, reducing all the Weſt, drove the King from Oxford in May 1646. At this time he led the Preſbyterian party in the houſe, and the next year waited on the King when he was brought to the army, which he led to London, and was made governor of the Tower: but the independents now getting uppermoſt in the parliament, as well as in the army, he had no ſhare in their violent reſolutions; and as he had no hand in the death of the King, he had no power to prevent it. In 1649 he was continued general of the army; but being diſſatisfied at the parliament's war with Scotland, he reſigned his commiſſion in 1650, and was ſucceeded by Oliver Cromwell. In 1659 he entered into meaſures with general Monk, to whom he gave conſiderable aſſiſtance in the reſtoration of King Charles II. and was one of the commiſſioners ſent by the parliament to the King upon that great occaſion, when, arriving at the Hague, he was received by his Majeſty with ſingular favour and goodneſs, which continued to the end of his life.

Arms.] Topaz, three bars gemel, ruby, ſurmounted of a lion rampant diamond, pearl, a bend ingrailed, ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a lion paſſant guardant of the laſt.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a lion guardant, *diamond.* On the ſiniſter, a bay horſe. *Motto.*]

Motto.] *Fare fac.*
Chief Seat.] At Leeds-caſtle in Kent.

16. MACKAY, LORD RAE.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE MACKAY, Lord RAE in the county of Caithneſs, and baronet, ſucceeded his father George in 1741, and teſtified his loyalty during the rebellion in 1745, by arming his tenants in defence of the government and royal family.

George, the late and third Lord Rae, ſucceeded his grandfather John, and married Margaret, daughter of general Hugh Mackay, by whom he had a ſon George. His ſecond wife was Jane, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbſter; and by his third he had ſeveral children.

This family is ſaid to derive their deſcent from Alexander, a younger ſon of Ochonacker, who, about the end of the twelfth century, came from Ireland; and the fourth in deſcent from him was Donald of Strathnavern, whoſe ſon was named Y More: and from him began the ſirname Mac Y, Mackie, or Mackay. From him deſcended Donald, who, by a warrant from King Charles I. in 1625, carried over to Germany a regiment of 1500 men of his own name and followers, to the aſſiſtance of the King of Bohemia, and afterwards entered into the ſervice of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, where he ſerved with great reputation. In 1626, returning to his native country, he was created a baronet; and, on June 20, 1628, was created Baron Rae of the county of Caithneſs, by Charles I. In the civil war, he joined the royal party; was taken priſoner at the ſurrender of Newcaſtle to the Scots army, and ſent to the caſtle of Edinburgh, in order to be tried;

but

but being relieved by the Marquis of Montroſe, he retired to Denmark, where he died. He married Barbara Mackenzie, ſiſter to Colin, the firſt Earl of Seaforth, and left John, the ſecond Lord Rae, who married Barbara, daughter of Donald Mackay of Scaury, and had a ſon Donald, who, marrying Anne, daughter of Sir George Monro of Culrain, and dying before his father, left George the late Lord.

Arms.] Sapphire, on a chevron topaz, between three bears heads couped pearl, and muzzled ruby, a roebuck's head eraſed of the laſt, between two hands holding daggers, all proper.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a right hand couped and erect, graſping a dagger, as thoſe in the arms.

Supporters.] Two men in a military dreſs, with muſquets in a centinel's poſture, all proper.

Motto.] *Manu forti.*

Chief Seat.] At Tung in Strathnavern, in the county of Sutherland.

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17. ASTON, LORD ASTON.

THE Right Hon. WALTER ASTON, Lord ASTON of Forfar, in the county of Forfar, ſucceeded the late Lord, April 29, 1755.

Of this antient family, which is of Engliſh extraction, was Ralph de Aſton, in the county of Stafford, to whoſe ſon Roger, in the time of King Henry III. 1260, Roger de Moland, biſhop of Litchfield, gave the keeping of the game in Cankwood in that county, which office hath continued to his poſterity ever ſince. The deſcendants of the ſaid Roger have been knights for the county of Stafford, in the reigns of Edward III. Henry IV. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. ſeveral of whom were knights of the Bath, and knights bannerets; and all had

had ſerved ſheriff of Staffordſhire from the time of Edward III. until Sir Walter, who, at the coronation of James I. of England, was made a knight of the Bath, and, in 1611, created a baronet; and going with the Earl of Briſtol to Madrid, to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the eldeſt daughter of Spain, he, on his return home, was created a baron on May 22, 1611.

Walter his ſon, the ſecond Lord Aſton, during the civil wars, continned in garriſons of the King; and having a command in Litchfield when that town ſurrendered, got permiſſion to go home and compound for his eſtate, where he lived retired till the reſtoration of King Charles II.

Arms.] Pearl, a feſs and in chief three lozenges, diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a bull's head couped, of the laſt.

Supporters.] Two Roman knights completely armed, their faces, hands, and knees, bare.

Motto.] *Numini & Patriæ Aſto.*

Chief Seats.] At Standon in the county of Hertford; and at Tixhall, in Staffordſhire.

18. FORRESTER, LORD FORRESTER.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM FORRESTER, Lord FORRESTER of Coſtorphin in Mid-lothian, and an officer in the royal navy, ſucceeded William, the late Lord, in 1748.

The firſt of this family on record is ſaid to be Sir Adam Forreſter, citizen of Edinburgh, who, in the reign of King Robert II. 1376, acquired from Sir William More of Abercorn, the barony of Coſtorphin, near Edinburgh. In the firſt of King Robert III.

III. 1390, he was appointed keeper of the privy-ſeal; as, in 1403, was Sir John his ſon; and the next year, with the biſhop of Glaſgow, and the Earl of March, he was commiſſioned to treat with the Engliſh for the ranſom of James I. who was priſoner in that realm; and, at his return, was maſter of the houſhold, and lord-chamberlain of Scotland. From him deſcended George Forreſter, who was created a baronet, and a peer of Scotland, July 22, 1633, by Charles I. and marrying Chriſtian, daughter of Sir William Levingſton of Kilſyth, by her had three daughters, viz.

Eleanor, married to William, the ninth Lord Roſs; Jane, to James Bailey, of Torwoodhead, near Stirling; and Lillie, to William Bailey, brother to James. The Lord George their father, reſigned his barony in favour of the ſaid James Bailey, and his heirs, they taking the name of Forreſter; which ſurrender and intail was confirmed by King Charles II. in 1651.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th pearl, three buffle-horns diamond, ſtringed ruby. 2d and 3d, ſapphire, nine mullets topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a talbot's head eraſed pearl.

Supporters.] Two talbots of the laſt.

Motto.] *Spero.*

Chief Seat.] At Torwoodhead in the county of Stirling.

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19. MURRAY, LORD ELIBANK.

THE Right Hon. PATRICK MURRAY, Lord ELIBANK, and baronet, in 1723 was admitted one of the faculty of advocates; and married Mary-Margretta, Lady-Dowager North, the widow

of

of William Lord North and Grey, and daughter of Mynheer Elmeet, receiver-general of the United Provinces.

Patrick, the late and fourth Lord Elibank, married a daughter of Mr. George Stirling of Edinburgh, by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters, viz.

1. Patrick, the preſent Lord.

2. William, an officer in the royal navy.

3. Alexander, an officer in the army, who incurred the reſentment of the hon. the houſe of Commons for his behaviour at the Weſtminſter election, on a vacancy for a member of parliament, in 1750; for which offence, refuſing to beg pardon of the houſe, he was committed to Newgate, and there cloſely confined during the whole ſeſſion 1751.

4. Gideon, a clergyman in Yorkſhire, married to Miſs St. Hippolite.

The two daughters were, one married to Sir James Johnſton, of Weſterhall, Bart. and the other married to James Ferguſon, of Pitfour, advocate.

Sir Gideon Murray, knighted by King James VI. by whom he was made treaſurer-depute, was third ſon of Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, by Griſel his wife, daughter of Sir John Beton of Creik. His ſon Patrick, in reſpect of his loyalty to Charles I. was, May 16, 1628, created a baronet; and, in 1643, advanced to the title of Lord Elibank.

Arms.] Sapphire, three ſtars within a double treſſure counterflory, with fleurs de lis, pearl, and in the center a martlet topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a lion rampant ruby, holding between his paws a battle-ax proper.

Supporters.] Two horſes pearl, bridled ruby.

Motto.] *Virtute ſideque.*

Chief Seats.] At Pittencrief in Eaſt-lothian; and at Newark-houſe in the county of Selkirk.

20. FALCONER, LORD HALKERTON.

THE Right Hon. ALEXANDER FALCONER, Lord HALKERTON, ſucceeded his father David, the late and fourth Lord Halkerton, who married the Lady Katharine Keith, daughter of William, the ſecond Earl of Kintore, by whom he had the preſent Lord Halkerton, the Hon. George Falconer, made a lieutenant in the royal navy in 1744; Katharine, who died in 1748; and other ſons and daughters.

The firſt of this family on record is Walter de Lenorp, whoſe ſon Ranulph, being falconer to King William, obtained a charter of the lands of Lochra and Belbegno, in the county of Kincardin; which, from his office, were named Hawkertoun, or Halkerton, and the family for many years was honoured with knighthood.

Sir Alexander Falconer, being a gentleman of great knowledge in the law, was, by Charles I. made one of the privy-council, and created a peer, July 29, 1647, by the title of Baron Halkerton of Halkerton, in the county of Kincardin.

Arms.] Sapphire, a falcon diſplayed pearl, crowned with a ducal crown topaz, and charged on the breaſt with a man's heart ruby, between three ſtars of the ſecond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, an angel in a praying poſture, within an orle of laurel.

Supporters.] Two falcons proper.

Motto.] *Vive ut vivas.*

Chief Seats.] At Halkerton and Glenfarcar, in the county of Kincardin.

1. HAMILTON, LORD BELHAVEN.

THE Right Hon. JOHN HAMILTON, Lord BELHAVEN, in the county of Haddington, a commissioner for encouraging fisheries, and general of Mint in Scotland, succeeded his father John; who, ig elected one of the sixteen peers for North Bri- 1715, and appointed gentleman of the bedmber to George Prince of Wales, was, Nov. 10, 1, lost in the Anne galley near the Lizard point, his voyage to Barbadoes, of which he was apted governor. He married Mary, the daughter Andrew Bruce, merchant, of Edinburgh, by m, besides the present Lord, he had two sons, a daughter married to Alexander Baird, Esq; The descent of this noble family is the same with t of the family of Hamilton. Sir David Hamilmarrying Janet, daughter of William Keith, rshal of Scotland, by her had five sons. From bert, the third son, descended the families of ntwood and Broomhill. Sir James Hamilton of omhill, during the civil war, taking up arms in ence of Charles I. was, in 1648, created a peer bove. He married Margaret, natural daughter James Marquis of Hamilton, and had three daughs; of whom, Elizabeth was married to Alexander on, Viscount Kingston, and Anne, to Sir Robert milton of Silverton; but having no male issue, honour descended to John, the son of Sir bert Hamilton of Prestminen, who, in 1704, was e of the lords of the treasury, and died in June 8, in the fifty-second year of his age; leaving Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Halton of Silverton, two sons, John, the late Lord, d James, who died in 1732.

Arms.] Ruby, a ſword erect in pale proper, the pommel and hilt topaz, between three cinquefoils pearl.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a nag's head, couped of the laſt, and bridled of the firſt.

Supporters.] Two horſes pearl, bridled as the creſt.

Motto.] *Ride through.*

Chief Seats.] At the Beel, near Dunbar, in the county of Haddington; and at Preſtminen in the ſame county.

22. ROLLO, LORD ROLLO.

THE Right Hon. ANDREW ROLLO, Lord ROLLO, lieut. col. of his Majeſty's forces, ſucceeded his father Robert, and married Miſs Murray, daughter to Lord James Murray, the third ſon of John, the firſt Marquis of Athol.

Robert, the late Lord, ſucceeded his father Andrew in 1710; and married Mary, eldeſt daughter of Sir Henry Rollo, of Woodſide, by whom he had three ſons, viz.

1. Andrew, the preſent Lord Rollo.
2. Henry, married to Miſs Johnſon, daughter of colonel Johnſon of Gratney.
3. John, a goldſmith at Edinburgh, married to Miſs Johnſton, daughter of James Johnſton, a merchant of that city.

Of this antient family, which hath long been ſeated in Perthſhire, was John Rollo, who, in the reign of Robert II. had a grant of ſeveral lands from David Stewart, Earl of Strathern; and from him deſcended one William Rollo, who had a charter from James *IV.* for erecting his lands into the barony of *Duncrib.* Andrew was knighted by King James VI. and

created a baron by Charles II Jan. 10, 1650, by the title of Baron Rollo of Duncrib, in the county of Perth. He married Katharine, daughter of James Drummond, Lord Maderty, by whom he had four daughters, and five ſons, the youngeſt whereof was beheaded at Edinburgh for adhering to the cauſe of Charles I.

Arms.] Topaz, a chevron between three boars heads eraſed, ſapphire.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a ſtag's head couped, proper.

Supporters.] Two ſtags of the laſt.

Motto.] *La fortune paſſe par tout.*

Chief Seat.] At Duncrib, in the county of Perth.

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23. COLVIL, LORD COLVIL.

THE Right Hon. ALEXANDER COLVIL, Lord COLVIL, captain of the Northumberland ſhip of war, ſucceeded Robert, who was created Lord Colvil by Charles II. and married Jane, ſiſter of John Wemys, the firſt Earl of Wemys, from whom deſcended the preſent Lord.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, pearl, a croſs moline diamond. 2d and 3d, ruby, a feſs cheque pearl and ſapphire.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a hind's head proper.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide a rhinoceros of the latter. On the ſiniſter, a ſavage covered with a lion's ſkin, holding on his exterior ſhoulder a battoon.

Motto.] *Oublier ne puis.*

24. LESLEY, LORD NEWARK.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM LESLEY, Lord NEWARK, and captain of invalids, ſucceeded his mother Jane, late baroneſs of Newark, upon her deceaſe, in 1740.

Andrew, the fifth Earl of Rothes, marrying Jane, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Avandale, had a ſon Andrew, who was created Lord Lindores; and he marrying Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert Earl of Orkney, by her had James, Ludowick, and David.

David the youngeſt was a colonel of horſe under the King of Sweden in the wars of Germany. In the reign of Charles I. when the civil war broke out in Britain, he, returning to his native country, entered into the ſervice of the parliament of Scotland, who had taken the covenant, and raiſed an army, in defence of their liberties and religion. He was made one of their generals, and ſo continued till the defeat at Worceſter. In 1645, the Scots army under the earl of Leven, being then in the center of England as allies to the parliament, this David Leſley after the battle of Naſeby, was detached with his whole party of horſe to oppoſe the marquis of Montroſe, who, having deſerted his old friends, was grown very formidable, and with an army of Iriſh and Highlanders was marching into England, to reinforce the King. The general met him at Philiphaw, near Selkirk, where, on Sept. 13, 1645, the marquis was defeated with very great loſs, and forced to make his eſcape abroad; and when the marquis returned, in the year 1650, this David was commiſſioned with a body of forces to *reduce him*: but colonel Strahan making a quick *march*, with a few troops of horſe, the marquis

was

was routed before the King's forces could join him, and being ſoon after taken priſoner, general Leſley ſent him to Edinburgh.

In 1650, the independents in England, having got the ſupreme power, reſolved to exclude all the royal family. The Scots parliament, who never joined in the covenant with ſuch intention, immediately declared for the King under certain limitations. Hereupon an army under Oliver Cromwell was ordered to act againſt Scotland; and being arrived there, the Engliſh loſt many men by ſkirmiſhing, and endeavouring to get the Scots army, who were 27,000 men under general Leſley, from their intrenchments: whereupon Cromwell, retiring towards Dunbar, prepared to imbark his infantry, and return with his horſe to England. General Leſley, perceiving this motion, left his camp, and followed the enemy cloſe, not doubting of a ſure and eaſy victory: but Cromwell making a ſtand, attacked the Scots an hour before day, on the third of September, when, after a vigorous diſpute, Leſley was utterly defeated, having loſt all his cannon, and more than half his army being killed, wounded, or taken priſoners.

The next year, 1651, after King Charles II. was crowned at Scoon, a new army was formed of about 20,000 men, to try the King's fortune in England. The third of September was again favourable to Oliver; for the royal army was intirely vanquiſhed at Worceſter, and among many other perſons of diſtinction, as well Engliſh as Scots, general Leſley was taken priſoner, and committed to the Tower, where he was confined till the Reſtoration, when, as a return for his fidelity and ſervice, the King was pleaſed to create him a peer, Aug. 31, 1660, by the title of Baron Newark in the county of Fife, and to allow him a penſion of 500l. a year. He married

married Jane, daughter of Sir John York, Knt. by whom he had David his heir, and three daughters; and by reaſon the honour of Lord Newark was limited to the male heirs of his body, he reſigned his honour unto his majeſty, in favour of his ſon the ſaid David, and his heirs general, which fell to Jane, the ſaid David's eldeſt daughter, upon the death of her father, in 1694. She married Sir Alexander Anſtruther, Bart. of that Ilk, an antient family in the county of Fife, and by him had a ſon, William, the preſent and third Lord Newark, who ſucceeded by taking the name and arms of Leſley.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th pearl, on a bend ſapphire, three buckles topaz; 2d, a lion rampant ruby, debruiſed with a ribband diamond; 3d pearl, three piles iſſuing from the chief diamond, and, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon ruby, charged with a three towered caſtle pearl, moſoned diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a demi-angel, winged, topaz, holding in his right hand a griffon's head, proper.

Supporters.] Two griffons pearl, beaked, winged, and armed, topaz.

Motto.] *Periiſſem ni Periiſſem.*

Chief Seat.] At Struthers in the county of Fife.

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25. RUTHERFORD, LORD RUTHERFORD.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE RUTHERFORD, Lord RUTHERFORD of Hunthill in the county of Roxburgh, and an officer in the army, ſucceeded John the late Lord in 1744; and married *Mrs. Margaret* Ogilvy, by whom he hath a ſon and *daughter.*

Andrew

Andrew Rutherford, a cadet, of the family of Hunthill, ſon of William Rutherford of Quarrihall, near Leith, by his wife Iſabel Stewart of the family of Traquair, went young into the French ſervice, where attaining ſeveral degrees of military preferment, he came at laſt to be a lieutenant-general in that kingdom. At the Reſtoration, he came over to England with a very honourable teſtimony from the French king, and for his ſingular ſervice and fidelity to the crown, King Charles II. was pleaſed to create him a peer, Jan. 19, 1660, as above; and ſoon after Earl of Teviote to him and the heirs male of his body: but being made governor of Tangier, he was unfortunately ſlain by the Moors, without iſſue, in 1664, and the title of Earl died with him; but that of Lord Rutherford, according to the grant of patent, deſcended to Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill.

John, the late and fifth Lord Rutherford, dying without iſſue, the title deſcended to George Durie of Grange, in Fifeſhire, Eſq; who thereupon aſſumed the ſurname and arms of Rutherford.

Arms.] Pearl, an orle ruby, and in chief three martlets, diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a martlet as in the coat.

Supporters.] Two horſes, proper.

Motto.] *Nec ſorte nec fato.*

Chief Seat.] At Grange in the county of Fife.

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26. BELLENDEN, LORD BELLENDEN.

THE Right Hon. JOHN BELLENDEN, Lord BELLENDEN, in the county of Selkirk, hereditary uſher of the exchequer, ſucceeded his father

Ker, the late Lord, who in 1750 married Miſs Campbell of Woolwich, by whom he left a ſon the preſent Lord.

This family had its riſe in the time of James V. when Thomas Bellendeh of Auchinaul, eſq; was juſtice, clerk, and director of chancery, as was alſo his ſon John Bellenden, in the reigns of Queen Mary and her ſon King James VI. From this Sir John Bellenden deſcended Sir William, who, having given many proofs of his loyalty to Charles II. was, in recompence thereof, after the Reſtoration made treaſurer-depute, one of the privy council, and, June 10, 1661, created Baron of Bellenden; but dying unmarried made a conveyance of his eſtate and honour to John Ker, a younger ſon of William the ſecond Earl of Roxburgh, his couſin, who thereupon changed his name to Bellenden, and took the arms; and marrying Mary widow of William Ramſay the third Earl of Dalhouſie, by her had five ſons and two daughters, the eldeſt of whom married Ephraim Miller of Hertingfordbury, Eſq; and the youngeſt Diana, married John Bulteel of Fleet in Devonſhire, Nov. 6, 1758. Of the ſons, John the eldeſt ſucceeded his father; but dying without iſſue, in 1741, was ſucceeded by his next brother Ker, the father of the preſent Lord.

Sir Henry Bellenden, gentleman uſher of the black rod to the houſe of lords, is of the Bellenden branch of this family.

Arms.] Ruby, a hart's head couped, attired with ten tynes, between three croſlets fitchy, topaz, all within a double treſſure counterflory, with fleurs de lis of the laſt.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, a lady holding in her right hand a ſword erect, and a pair of ſcales pendant, both proper. On the ſiniſter, another

ſuch lady holding in her left hand a branch of palm.

Motto.] *Sic itur ad aſtra.*

Chief Seat.] At Braughton-houſe, in Mid-lothian.

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27. KINNAIRD, LORD KINNAIRD.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES KINNAIRD, Lord KINNAIRD of Inſture in the county of Perth, ſucceeded Patrick the late and fourth Lord Kinnaird, and married a daughter of Anthony Kempe, of Slindon in Suſſex, Eſq; which lady died, in 1738, without iſſue.

In the reign of King William, in 1170, Randolph Rufus obtaining from that Prince the lands of Kinnaird, in the county of Perth, which continued in his family till the time of King Charles I. he from that barony took his ſurname; and from him deſcended Sir Richard Kinnaird of that Ilk, whoſe ſon Reginald marrying Margery, daughter and heir to Sir John Kirkaldy of Inſture, in the ſame county, he with her had thoſe lands, in which he was confirmed by the charter of Robert III.

George Kinnaird, eſq; being of great ſervice to King Charles II. during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell, he was by that king at his reſtoration made one of the privy council; and, Dec. 28, 1682, created a Baron.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th topaz, a feſſe wavey between three ſtars, ruby; 2d and 3d ruby, a ſaltire between four creſcents, topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a creſcent riſing from a cloud, with a ſtar between its horns, all within two *branches of palm* diſplayed orle-wiſe.

Supporters.] Two ſavages, each wreathed about his head and middle with oak leaves, and their hands that ſupport the ſhield in chains hanging down to their feet; their other hands holding each a garland of laurel.

Motto.] *Certa cruce Salus.*

Chief Seat.] At Dremy, near Kinnaird, in the county of Perth.

PEERS ATTAINTED.

EARLS.

1. KEITH, EARL MARSHAL.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE KEITH, Earl MARSHAL, Lord Keith, Lord Marſhal of Scotland, and heritable Sheriff of the county of Kincardin, ſucceeded his father William in 1712; but joining in the rebellion in 1715, with the Earl of Mar, his eſtate and honours were forfeited by an act of attainder in 1716, with the Earls of Mar, Southeſk, Lithgow, Panmure, and Seaforth.

William, the late and eighth Earl Marſhal, ſucceeded his father George, in 1694; and, in 1710, was elected one of the ſixteen Scots peers to ſerve in the parliament of Great Britain. He married the Lady Mary, daughter of James Drummond, Earl (called Duke) of Perth, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters, viz.

1. George, the preſent Earl, governor of Neufchattel, and ambaſſador extraordinary from his Pruſſian Majeſty to the court of Turin.

2. James followed his brother's fortune, and, after their diſappointment in Scotland, engaged in

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the ſervice of Peter the Great, emperor of Ruſſia, who gave him the rank of brigadier general. Afterwards he entered into the ſervice of Frederick III, King of Pruſſia, who raiſed him to the rank of field marſhal; but, after many ſignal ſervices, he was unfortunately killed, Oct. 14, 1758, when the right wing of the Pruſſian army, where he commanded, was ſurprized, at Hochkirchen, by the Auſtrians, under Marſhal Daun, who after the action buried general Keith with great military honours: but the King of Pruſſia, who cannot ſufficiently regret the loſs of ſo great a commander, had his corps taken up, and ſent to Berlin, where a ſuperb monument is to be erected to his memory.

3. Lady Mary, married to John Fleming, Earl of Wigton.

4. Lady Anne, married to Alexander, now Earl of Galloway.

According to hiſtory, this noble and antient family derives its origin from one Robert, a chieftan among the Catti, from which it is ſaid came the ſurname of Keith; and he and his followers having joined Malcolm II. King of Scotland, at the battle of Panbridge, in 1006, were very inſtrumental in gaining a great victory over the Danes, where Camus their general was killed by the hands of this Robert, which King Malcolm perceiving, dipped his finger in Camus's blood, and drew long red ſtrokes or pales on the top of Robert's ſhield, which have ever ſince been the armorial figures of his deſcendants. In the year 1010, he was advanced by the ſaid King to the heritable dignity of Marſhal of Scotland; and afterwards, for his noble ſervices, rewarded with a barony in Lothian, which was called Keith-Marſhal, after his own name: likewiſe the iſle of Inſkeith in the gulph of Edinburgh, which was then beſtowed on him alſo.

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The ſucceſſors of this Robert continued to be among the moſt eminent men in Scotland. Robert Keith, in 1292, had a charter from John Baliol of his lands of Keith, &c. and by King Robert Bruce, in 1325, was ſent ambaſſador to France; but was ſlain at the battle of Dupplin in defence of his country; and his ſon Robert, who ſucceeded him, was, for his wiſdom and valour, knighted, by King David II. His ſon Sir Edward was ſlain at the battle of Durham, when King David II. was taken priſoner in 1346, leaving a ſon, Sir William, who, in 1369, was one of the commiſſioners who concluded a peace between England and Scotland. He was anceſtor of another Sir William Keith, who was one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of King James I. when he was a captive in England, and his ſon Sir William being a favourite of King James II. was, in 1455, created Earl Marſhal, or Mariſhal of Keith, in the county of Haddington.

George the fourth Earl Marſhal was one of the privy council to King James VI. by whom he was ſent ambaſſador to the court of Denmark, where, at his own expence, he eſpouſed the Princeſs Anne, a daughter of that crown, in the name of his Majeſty; and, in the year 1593, founded the Marſhal College in the city of Aberdeen; and, in 1609, was high commiſſioner to the parliament.

William, the ſixth Earl, in the time of the civil war, levied, at his own charge, a troop of horſe for the King's ſervice: but being taken priſoner, and ſent to the Tower of London, remained there ten years; and, then being releaſed, was made one of the privy council to King Charles II. and lord privy ſeal.

The annual rent of this eſtate was 1676 l.

Arms.] Pearl, on a chief ruby, three pallets, topaz.

Creſt.]

Creſt.] On a wreath, a ſtag's head eraſed, proper, and attired with ten tynes, topaz.

Supporters.] Two ſtags proper, attired as the creſt.

Motto.] *Veritas vincit.*

Note, That the two battoons in ſaltire ſemee of thiſtles, and enſigned on the top with imperial crowns, behind the ſhield, were borne as badges to the office of Lord Marſhal of Scotland.

Chief Seats.] Were at Dunoter-caſtle, in the county of Kincardin; at Foterſo in the ſame county; and at Inverugy and Newburgh in the county of Aberdeen.

2. ERSKINE, EARL OF MAR.

THE Right Hon. JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of MAR, and Lord Erſkine of Alloa, was by Queen Anne made colonel of a regiment of foot, knight of the thiſtle, and ſecretary of ſtate: he was one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union between the two nations, which being concluded, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers, as he was alſo in the three ſucceeding parliaments of Queen Anne: he was made again ſecretary of ſtate in 1713; but being joined by ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen with their followers, to the number of 600, and ſetting up his ſtandard, and proclaiming the pretender, a battle was fought at Sheriff-moor near Dumblain, Nov. 13, 1715, between John Duke of Argyll, commanding the royal troops, and the Earl of Mar, who commanded the rebel troops: the Earl, though he was not brought up in the arts of war, behaved like a brave general, and both armies withdrew, leaving the victory undetermined;

the

the one to Stirling, the other to Perth, where they paſſed the winter: but ſome diſcord ariſing in the Earl's army, and their friends in England being defeated the ſame day at Preſton, in Lancaſhire, he was forced to take refuge in France, with the perſon he had proclaimed, and who had come over and joined him ſometime after the battle. From thence he went to Italy, where he continued till he was taken priſoner at Geneva. After he was ſet at liberty, he ſtayed ſome time at Paris: but turning valetudinary, after ſo much fatigue of body and mind, he retired to Aix la Chapelle, where he died under the care of his moſt dutiful daughter, Lady Frances Erſkine, who ſupported him during his life, and continued the ſame care to the counteſs her mother.

This Lord was twice married, firſt to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had Thomas Lord Erſkine, who is now in poſſeſſion of his father's eſtate, which was purchaſed from the government by his truſty friends James Erſkine of Grange, and David Erſkine of Dun. In 1727, he was elected to parliament for the burghs of Inverſkeithing, &c. In January, 1746-7, for the ſhire of Stirling; and in the ſucceeding parliament, in 1747, for the ſhire of Clackmannan. The Earl's ſecond Lady was, Frances Pierpoint, ſiſter to Evelyn Duke of Kingſton, by whom he had the above-mentioned Lady Frances, married to the ſaid James Erſkine of Grange, Eſq; who died Jan. 20, 1754. The forfeited eſtate was valued at 1678l. a year.

Although it is not much above 300 years ſince the Erſkines, who took their name from the caſtle of Erſkine, in the county of Renfrew, had any *title to* the Earldom of Mar, yet this noble family *in itſelf* has been ſufficiently eminent, if we conſi-

der

der the many ſtations and preferments they have been honoured with for four centuries. In the reign of Alexander II. 1226, lived Henry de Erſkine, who was witneſs to a gift which Amelick, brother to Maldwin, Earl of Lennox, made to the canons of Paiſley; and to him ſucceeded Sir John Erſkine, the father of another Sir John, whoſe ſon William ſucceeded in the barony of Erſkine, and was father of a third John, and he again of William, who lived in the time of Robert Bruce, and was a faithful adherer to the intereſt of that prince. In the year 1322, he was knighted: his ſon and ſucceſſor Robert was very ſtedfaſt and loyal to King David II. for in the year 1346, when his Majeſty was taken priſoner at the battle of Durham, the Lord Erſkine, (as he is called in the record) was one of the commiſſioners employed in that honourable negotiation of the King's redemption, and gave his eldeſt ſon as one of the hoſtages for the performance of the treaty. After his Majeſty's return, he was made juſtice-general of the north, lord chamberlain to the King, ambaſſador to France, ſheriff of the county of Stirling; and governor of that caſtle, and the caſtles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton; and, at the King's death, he declared for Robert II. and contributed much to the bringing him peaceably to the throne.

Sir Thomas, who ſucceeded him, married Jane, daughter to Sir Edward Keith of Sinton, by Chriſtian his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John Menteith and of Helen his wife, daughter to Grantney Earl of Mar, and by her had Robert the next Lord Erſkine, who, in 1436, upon the death of Alexander Earl of Mar, laid claim to half of that Earldom, and aſſumed the title on account of the aforeſaid marriage; but the crown interfering, it was not *ended in his days*: however his ſon Thomas, who ſuc-

ſucceeded, proſecuting his father's claim to the Earldom of Mar, had a decree of the committee of eſtates in his favour, and was Earl of Mar.

John, the fourth Earl of Mar, had the care and tuition of the young King James V. in the caſtle of Stirling, of which he was governor. In the year 1534, when the King came of age, he was ſent ambaſſador to France, to propoſe a match between his Majeſty and the Princeſs Magdalen, a daughter of King Francis I. which having performed, he was ſent in the ſame quality to Henry VIII. of England; and, in 1537, was one of thoſe peers who attended his maſter into France, where he eſpouſed the ſaid Magdalen. In 1542, upon the death of the King, he had the keeping of the young Queen Mary, who was alſo committed to his care in Stirling caſtle; and that great truſt his lordſhip diſcharged with the ſame fidelity he had done her father's minority; for, in 1548, notwithſtanding the endeavours of King Henry VIII. of England, and the party that was for him in Scotland, to get her out of his hands, he carried her ſafe to France.

John, who ſucceeded him in 1553, was a perſon of noble and generous qualities, as well as his father; and though he was then very young, the Queen regent appointed him governor of Edinburgh caſtle, and one of her Majeſty's privy council; and when Queen Mary was happily delivered of the young prince, afterwards King James VI. ſhe committed him to the guardianſhip of the Earl of Mar, in the caſtle of Edinburgh, which truſt he diſcharged ſo well, that when the Earl of Bothwell had married the Queen, they could not prevail with the Lord Mar to deliver up the young Prince to them, till he had ſolemnly ſet the crown upon his *Majeſty's* head. Having been elected regent for *Scotland* in 1571, during the minority of the ſaid

King

King James VI. he, in the time of his ſickneſs, when his ſon was a minor, appointed the Laird of Tullibairden and his own brother Alexander Erſkine, to be governors of his Majeſty, and keepers of Stirling caſtle.

John, the ſixth Earl of Mar was alſo in great favour with King James VI. who committed to his care the tuition of his young ſon Prince Henry; and, by a letter under his own hand, charged his lordſhip, in caſe of his Majeſty's demiſe, not to deliver the Prince either to the Queen or eſtates, till he was come of age. In 1601, his lordſhip was ſent ambaſſador to Queen Elizabeth, where, in his negotiations, he deported himſelf with ſuch prudence and conduct, that his Majeſty gratefully owned his peaceable acceſſion to the crown of England was, next to the goodneſs of God, to be aſcribed to the Earl of Mar; and thereupon made him a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, one of his privy council in England, and lord treaſurer of Scotland.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th ſapphire, a bend between ſix croſs croſlets fitchy, topaz; 2d and 3d pearl, a pale diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a dexter hand couped above the wriſt, holding a dagger erect, proper, the pommel and hilt, topaz.

Supporters.] Two griphons pearl, beaked, winged, and armed, topaz.

Motto.] *Je penſe plus.*

Chief Seats.] At Stirling; and at Alloway, near Stirling.

3. MAR

3. MAXWELL, EARL OF NITHSDALE.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL, Earl of NITHSDALE, and Lord Maxwell and Herris, who, in Jan. 1716, being brought priſoner from Preſton to London, for the rebellion againſt King George I. was tried, and condemned to be beheaded on Feb. 24, following, with the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure: but the night before execution he made his eſcape out of the Tower; and, in the year 1744, died in his exile at Rome. He married Winifred, youngeſt daughter of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis; and by her left William Lord Maxwell, who married his couſin-german Lady — Stewart, daughter of Charles Earl of Traquair; alſo a daughter, Lady Anne, married to John Lord Bellew, of the kingdom of Ireland.

The rental of this eſtate, as reported by the commiſſioners, was 809 l. a year.

The firſt on record, who uſed this ſirname, was Herbert de Maeſwell, in the time of Malcolm IV. 1160, to whom ſucceeded John de Maeſwell, who was one of the commiſſioners ſent to England, to treat of a marriage between Alexander II. and a daughter of that crown, which having concluded, he was thereupon made great chamberlain of Scotland. From him deſcended Robert, who, in 1457, was dignified with the title of Lord Maxwell; and Robert, the eighth Lord Maxwell, was, Oct. 29, 1581, created Earl of Nithſdale. He ſuffered much by ſequeſtration and impriſonment for his loyalty to King Charles I.

Arms.] Pearl, an imperial eagle diſplayed, diamond, beaked and membered ruby, ſurmounted of a ſhield of the firſt, charged with a ſaltire of the ſecond, and thereupon a hedgehog, topaz.

Creſt.]

Creſt.] On a wreath a mount and hollybuſh, and a ſtag lodged or couchant, all proper.

Supporters.] Two ſtags of the latter.

Motto.] *Revireſco.*

Chief Seats.] At Tereagles, in the diſtrict of Nithſdale; and at Carlavarock, in the ſame diſtrict.

4. SETON, EARL OF WINTON.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE SETON, Earl of WINTON, and Lord Séton of Tranent, in the county of Haddington, ſucceeded his father George, the fourth Earl of Winton, in 1703; but being unhappily engaged in the rebellion in 1715, was brought priſoner to London from Preſton, and committed to the Tower. In March following, being tried, he was found guilty of high-treaſon, and received ſentence of death; but in Aug. following, by ſome ſecret management, he made his eſcape, and ended his days in France.

This eſtate, as diſcovered by the commiſſioners, was 3393 l. per ann.

This family of Seton, or Seaton, is one of the nobleſt in North Britain, from which many families of antiquity are deſcended. The name is derived from their antient lands of Seaton in Eaſt-lothian; the firſt whereof was Dowgal Seaton, who lived in the reign of Malcolm III. 1060, and was ſucceeded by Secher his ſon, who alſo inherited the lands of Winton and Winſburgh, from whom deſcended Sir Chriſtopher Seton, who, in the time of Robert I. bravely ſtood up for the freedom of his country againſt Engliſh uſurpation, and was one of thoſe worthies, who, at the battle of Methwen, near Perth, in 1306, reſcued the King from the Engliſh party; whereupon,

for

for that ſingular piece of ſervice, the King gave him in marriage his ſiſter the Lady Chriſtian Bruce; but at laſt he had the ill fortune to be taken by the Engliſh, and carried to London, where, with his brother John Seton, and Nigel Bruce, the King's brother, he was put to death. His ſon Sir Alexander made a great figure during the reign of his uncle King Robert, from whom he obtained ſundry grants of lands, and a charter for erecting his lands of Seton into a free barony.

The firſt Lord Seton was John, who was one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of King James I. to whom he was afterwards maſter of the houſhold. He attended the Princeſs Margaret, that King's daughter, into France, in order to her marriage with Louis the dauphin, eldeſt ſon to Charles VII. King of France.

George, the ſixth Lord Seton, being governor of Edinburgh-caſtle, during the regency of Queen Mary of Lorrain, was, in 1557, commiſſioned by the eſtates in Scotland, to treat with the French King about the marriage of Queen Mary with Francis the dauphin; and his ſon Robert, the ſeventh Lord, being much eſteemed by King James VI. his Majeſty, on Nov. 10, 1600, raiſed him to the honour of Earl of Winton. George, the ſecond Earl, was one of the privy-council to Charles I. whom, with his whole retinue, in the King's progreſs to Scotland, he entertained at his houſe of Seton, with great ſplendor and magnificence, and was very faithful to that prince during the time of the civil wars.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, three creſcents within a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis ruby. 2d and 3d, ſapphire, three garbs topaz, and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon party per pale, ruby and ſapphire,

phire, the firſt charged with a ſword in pale proper, pommelled and hilted topaz, ſupporting an imperial crown with a double treſſure of the laſt; and the 2d, charged with a ſtar of twelve points pearl.

Creſt.] In a ducal coronet topaz, a dragon emerald ſpouting fire, his wings elevated.

Supporters.] Two foxes proper, collared and chained topaz, each collar charged with three creſcents ruby; and upon a ſcroll coming behind the ſhield, and paſſing over the middle of the ſupporters, are theſe words, *Intaminatis fulget honoribus.*

Motto.] *Invia virtuti via nulla.*

Chief Seats] Were at Seton, in the county of Haddington; at Winton, in the ſame county; and at Edinburgh.

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5. LEVINGSTON, EARL OF LINLITHGOW.

THE Right Hon. JAMES LEVINGSTON, Earl of LINLITHGOW and Callender, and Lord Almond, while fourth Earl of Callender, ſucceeded his uncle George, the fourth Earl of Linlithgow, in 1695; was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland in 1710, and 1713; and married Lady Anne, daughter of John Hay, Earl of Errol, by whom he had a ſon of his name, who died in 1715, and a daughter, Lady Anne, married to the Earl of Kilmarnock. His lordſhip joining the Earl of Mar in the rebellion againſt King George I. was attainted of high-treaſon, and his eſtate, which was given in by the commiſſioners, at the yearly rent of 1296 l. was forfeited to the crown.

The firſt of this name is ſaid to be one of the gentlemen that accompanied Queen Margaret, wife of King

King Malcolm Canmore, from Hungary to Scotland, where, in the reign of David I. he got lands in Weſt-lothian, which he called Levingſton after his own name, and was ſucceeded therein by his ſon Thurſtan, the father of Alexander, whoſe poſterity enjoyed the barony of Levingſton above four hundred years, which was till the reign of James IV. that Bartholomew Levingſton dying without iſſue, with him that family became extinct. Others, with more reaſon, ſuppoſe Levingſton to be rather a modern Scots name, derived from Levin, which is the name of a town, lake, and river in Fifeſhire, Perthſhire, and Lenos.

In the reign of David II. Sir William Levingſton, the immediate anceſtor of this noble family, marrying Chriſtian, daughter and heir of Patrick de Callender, Lord Callender, with her had that barony, and afterwards obtained a royal grant of the lands of Kilſyth, lying weſt of Callender, then in the King's hands. In 1346, he was one of the commanders at the battle of Durham, where he was taken priſoner with the King; but being releaſed, he was commiſſioned to treat with the Engliſh about the redemption of his royal maſter, which being agreed to, he delivered Sir William, his ſon and heir, as one of the hoſtages for the payment of the King's ranſom.

Sir Alexander Levingſton was one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of King James I. when he was relieved from his captivity in England; and upon the deceaſe of his maſter, was made choice of by the three eſtates of Scotland to be governor to the young King James II. till he was fourteen years of age. James, his ſucceſſor, was created Lord Levingſton, and for his great prudence and ability was made captain of Stirling-caſtle, where he had the cuſtody of the young King committed to him by his father, when

when he was the King's governor; which great truſt he faithfully diſcharged, and was afterwards appointed maſter of the houſehold, one of the privy-council, and high-chamberlain of Scotland.

Alexander, the ſeventh Lord Levingſton, who ſucceeded, was much eſteemed by James VI. who, in recompence of his care in the education of his daughter the Princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, created him Earl of Linlithgow, Nov. 15, 1600. He, dying in 1622, left two ſons, Alexander, who ſucceeded him, and James, who, having acquired honours and riches in the wars abroad, was, after his return, by Charles I. in 1633, created Lord Almond, and, in 1641, Earl of Callender, which Earl dying without iſſue, left his eſtate to Alexander, his nephew, ſecond ſon of his brother Alexander Earl of Linlithgow.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th pearl, three cinquefoils ruby, within a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis emerald. 2d and 3d, diamond, a bend between ſix billets topaz; and over all, by way of ſurtout, in an eſcutcheon ſapphire, an oak growing out of the baſe, topaz, within a border pearl, charged with eight juliflowers, ruby, as a coat of augmentation.

Creſt.] On a wreath a demi-ſavage, wreathed about the temples, holding in his right hand a battoon erect, and in the left a ſerpent, which is twiſted about his arm.

Supporters.] Two ſavages proper, wreathed as the creſt, each holding on his exterior ſhoulder a battoon topaz.

Motto.] *Si je puis.*

Chief Seats were] At Callender-caſtle in Stirlingſhire; and at Brighouſe, in the county of Linlithgow.

6. DRUMMOND, EARL of PERTH.

THE Right Hon. JAMES DRUMMOND, Earl of PERTH, and Lord Drummond, and hereditary-ſteward of Strathern and Mentieth, ſucceeded his father in 1675, and was the fourth Earl of Perth. In 1678, he was, by King Charles II. made one of the privy-council; in 1682, juſtice-general; and, in 1684, lord-chancellor of Scotland; in which ſtation he was continued by King James VII. till the revolution in 1688; and then, following that prince into France, was, by him made a duke and knight of the garter; but was outlawed in parliament, and died at St. Germains in France, in the year 1716. James, his heir-apparent, died in his father's life-time, and left, by Lady Jane his wife, daughter of George Duke of Gordon, two ſons, James and John, and two daughters. James, the eldeſt, would have ſucceeded his grandfather, were it not for the outlawry. Both theſe brothers were in the rebellion in 1745; and next year, at the battle of Culloden, John commanded the center, and James the left wing; but the latter, being mortally wounded, died in his paſſage to France. John, the youngeſt, married a daughter of Charles, now Earl of Traquair.

The forfeited eſtate was valued by the commiſſioners at the yearly rent of 2566l.

The firſt of this family who took the name of Drummond, was Maurice, ſon of George, a younger ſon of Andreas, King of Hungary, which Maurice quitted England with Edgar Athelin, the rightful heir to that crown; but unjuſtly deprived thereof, firſt by Harold, and afterwards by William Duke of Normandy, who ſeized the kingdom in 1066. Mau-

rice,

rice, commanding the ſhip in which Edgar Athelin, his mother Agatha, and his ſiſters Margaret and Chriſtian were embarked, and meeting with a violent ſtorm at ſea, which drove them to Scotland, they put into the river Forth, and landed at a place called Queen's Ferry, from Margaret the ſaid Edgar's ſiſter. This princeſs married Malcolm III. King of Scotland, who rewarded Maurice Drummond with a conſiderable ſhare of wealth and honour, particularly a large eſtate in the county of Dunbritton or Lennox, and the ſtewartry thereof, which eſtate and office was enjoyed by his ſucceſſors.

John, the ſeventh ſtewart of Lennox, having loſt the lands which he had in that ſheriffdom, retired into Perthſhire, and married Mary, the eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sir William de Pontefax, with whom he had divers lands in the ſaid county, beſides the baronies of Strobhal and Cargil, near Perth; and by his ſaid wife had ſeveral ſons and daughters. Of the daughters, the beautiful Annabel, the eldeſt was Queen to Robert III. and mother of James I. King of Scotland; and by that marriage, the houſes of Auſtria and Burgundy, and many crowned heads in Europe, who married the King's daughters, are allied to the Drummonds.

Malcolm, ſon and heir to the forementioned John Drummond, at the battle of Otterburn, or Chevy-Chace, in 1388, joining his own men with his brother-in-law James Earl of Douglas, to fight the Engliſh, he then took priſoner Sir Ralph Percy, brother to Henry Lord Percy, called Hotſpur, who, in the ſame rencounter, had killed Earl Douglas. His ſon John was the father of Walter; and his ſon Malcolm, the father of John, who was made ſtewart of Strathern, juſtice-general of Scotland, and created Lord Drummond by King James III. He did great

ſervice to King James IV. having routed the Earl of Lennox and the Lord Liſle, as they were upon their march to join the earl-marſhal and Lord Gordon, in order to ſeize the King, under pretence of revenging the death of James III. after which, he was ſent ambaſſador into England, to conclude a peace with Richard III. but after the death of James IV. he forfeited all his offices and eſtate, for giving a box on the ear to Lyon King at arms, who was ſent to ſummon him before the parliament, to give an account of the Queen's marriage with the Earl of Lennox; but by the Queen's intereſt, and the interceſſion of ſome great men, he was ſoon afterwards reſtored to his honour and eſtate. He had iſſue William, his heir, who being at open defiance with the family of Murray, among other feuds between them, there were ſeveral gentlemen of the houſe of Murray barbarouſly burnt in a church, by ſome of Drummond's party; for which crime, notwithſtanding he pleaded innocence, he was condemned to loſe his head, and the ſentence was executed accordingly. Of the daughters of the ſaid Lord John, Margaret was privately married to King James IV. by whom ſhe had a daughter Jane, who was married to John Lord Gordon, eldeſt ſon of Alexander Earl of Huntley; and a ſon James, who was Earl of Murray.

James, who was the fourth Lord Perth, being much in favour with James VI. was by him ſent with Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, ambaſſador to Spain, and after his return was created Earl of Perth.

Arms.] Topaz, three cloſets wavey, ruby.

Creſt.] On a ducal coronet, topaz, a greyhound pearl, collared and leiſhed, proper.

Supporters.] Two ſavages bound about the temples and waiſt with oak leaves, each holding on the outer

outer ſhoulder a battoon, all proper, both ſtanding on a green hill, ſemee of Caltropes.

Motto.] *Gang warily.*

Chief Seat was] At Drummond-caſtle in Perthſhire.

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7. MACKENZIE, EARL OF SEAFORTH.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Earl of SEAFORTH, Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, and hereditary-conſtable of Donen-caſtle, ſucceeded his father Kenneth in 1701; and, in 1715, married Mary, only daughter and heir to Nicholas Kennet of Cuxhow, in Northumberland, Eſq; and by her, who died in France, in 1739, had a ſon Kenneth. But being a party in the rebellion in 1715, againſt King George I. he made his eſcape; and, in April 1719, landed in the north-weſt of Scotland, with the Marquis of Tullibairden, the Earl-marſhal, and ſome Spaniſh forces, to carry on a ſecond rebellion; but they were ſoon defeated at Glenſheil by major-general Wightman. He was attainted in 1716, with other lords; but through the King's great clemency, in 1726 he obtained a pardon, and returned home, where he remained in a quiet retirement till his death. Kenneth, Lord Mackenzie, or, as he is commonly called, Lord Fortroſe, was elected member of parliament for the burghs of Fortroſe, &c. in 1741, and for the ſhire of Roſs in 1747, and 1754.

Kenneth, the fourth Earl of Seaforth, and the father of the late Earl, ſucceeded his father Kenneth in 1678; and, by King James VII. was made one of the privy-council, and a knight of the thiſtle; and following that King into France and Ireland,

after the Revolution, he was created a Marquis, tho' that honour was not allowed here.

The firſt of this name is ſaid to be Collin Fitzgerald, of the family of Kildare in Ireland, who, with a few volunteers, in 1263, came from that kingdom to the aſſiſtance of Alexander III. King of Scotland, againſt the Norwegians and Danes; and then behaved ſo well at the battle of Largis in Coningham, that the King, by his charter, dated at Kincardin, 1266, gave him the barony of Kintail, in which he was ſucceeded by Kenneth his ſon, who, having a numerous offspring, each was called Mackennie, after the highland manner, denoting the ſon of Kenneth, and afterwards varied into Mackenzie.

Kenneth, a baron of Kintail, was ſlain at the battle of Flodden in Northumberland, with King James IV. in 1513, and Collin, his great grandſon, being a firm loyaliſt to Queen Mary, during her troubles, had a ſon Kenneth, who was created Lord Kintail, by patent, in Nov. 1609; and his ſon Collin was created Earl of Seaforth, in Dec. 1623, both by King James VI.

Arms.] Sapphire, a ſtag's head caboſſed topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a mountain inflamed proper.

Supporters.] Two ſavages wreathed about their temples and middles with laurel, each holding in his exterior hand a battoon erect, with fire iſſuing out of the top of it, all proper.

Motto.] *Lucco non uro.*

Chief Seats.] At Brahan-caſtle in the county of Roſs; and at Fortroſe in the ſame county.

8. WEMYS, EARL OF WEMYS.

THE Right Hon. JAMES WEMYS, Earl of WEMYS, and Baron of Elcho, near Perth, who died in March 1756, married the only daughter of Colonel Francis Charteris, by whom he had three ſons, and ſeven daughters.

1. David, Lord Elcho, who, joining in the rebellion in 1745, was the next year attainted, with many others; and, after the battle of Culloden, eſcaped into France, where he remains a fugitive, and whereby the titles, upon the death of his father, became extinct.

2. Francis-Charteris Wemys, who ſucceeding to his grandfather Col. Charteris's eſtate, married Lady Katharine, daughter of Alexander Duke of Gordon.

3. James, who ſucceeded to the late Earl's eſtate, married, Sept. 3, 1757, his couſin Lady Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter to the late Earl of Sutherland, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl, by whom he has a ſon and heir, born Oct. 8, 1758.

Of the daughters, Lady Eleanor married, April 25, 1754, Capt. Hugh Dalrymple of Colhome.

This noble family of Wemys is ſaid to be deſcended from the great Macduff, thane of Fife, who was the chief inſtrument of ſubduing the tyrant Macbeth: for John, the younger ſon of the ſaid thane, being lord of the barony of Weems, from thence his deſcendants aſſumed their ſirname.

In the year 1290, Sir David Wemys, and Sir Michael Scot, were ſent to Norway by the lords of the regency in Scotland, to bring over their young Queen Margaret, who, to the univerſal misfortune of the nation, died at the Orkneys, and thereupon happened the competition between Baliol and Bruce,

about the right of ſucceſſion. In the time of King Robert I. the aforeſaid Sir David was one of thoſe great men of the kingdom who wrote a letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of their country.

Creations.] Created Baron Elcho, April 1, 1628; and Earl of Wemys, in the county of Fife, May 25, 1633, both by King Charles I.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, armed and langued ſapphire. 2d and 3d, pearl, a lion rampant diamond, armed and langued ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a ſwan, proper.

Supporters.] Two ſwans, as the creſt.

Motto.] *Je penſe.*

Chief Seats.] At Wemys in the county of Fife; and at Elcho near Perth.

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9. CARNEGY, EARL OF SOUTHESK.

THE Right Hon. JAMES CARNEGY, Earl of SOUTHESK, and Lord Carnegy, married the Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James, the ſixth Earl of Galloway; and by her, who married, ſecondly, John Sinclair, eldeſt ſon of Henry Lord Sinclair, had a ſon and a daughter, who both died young. This James, who was the fifth Earl of Southeſk, was attainted of high-treaſon, for being concerned in the rebellion 1715. Sir James Carnegy of Pittarro, Bart. member of parliament for Kincardinſhire, is the repreſentative of this family, ſince the death of the ſaid Earl, which happened at a convent in France, 1729.

His

His eſtate, as reported by the commiſſioners for the forfeited eſtates, was 3271 l. a year.

This noble family were antiently proprietors of the lands of Balinaird, in the county of Forfar, which were long poſſeſſed by them; and in the reign of David II. John de Balinaird, obtaining a grant of the lands of Carnegy, in the barony of Panmure, he, from thence, took his ſirname.

John de Carnegy, who was ſlain at the battle of Flodden in Northumberland, in 1513, with James IV. left a ſon Robert, who was promoted by the regent James Hamilton, Duke of Chatelraud, firſt to be one of the judges in the court of ſeſſion, then ambaſſador to England; and, after his return, was knighted: he was alſo ſent ambaſſador to France by the ſaid regent; but dying in 1565, he was ſucceeded by his ſon John, for whom Queen Mary had a great eſteem, for his fidelity and prudence; but dying without iſſue, the eſtate deſcended to his brother David, who, being bred to the law, and a perſon of great reputation, was, by James VI. made one of the lords of ſeſſion, one of his privy-council, and a commiſſioner of the treaſury. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon David, who, April 24, 1616, was, by James VI. created Lord Carnegy of Kinnaird, in the county of Forfar; and Earl of Southeſk in the ſame county, June 22, 1633, by Charles I.

Arms.] Topaz, an eagle diſplayed ſapphire, beaked and membered, ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a right hand couped at the wriſt, and erect, holding a thunderbolt, inflamed at both ends, all proper, ſhafted ſaltire, and winged in feſs, topaz.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds pearl, each gorged with a plain collar, ruby.

Motto.] *Dread God.*

Chief Seats were] At Kinaird, in the county of Forfar: and at Leukers in the county of Fife.

10. OGILVY, EARL OF AIRLY.

THE Right Hon. JOHN OGILVY, Earl of AIRLY, and Lord Ogilvy and Lentrathin, ſucceeded his father David, and married the heireſs of Ogilvy of Cluny, by whom he had a ſon, David, who, in 1745, came over from France, and joined the rebels in Scotland; but making his eſcape after the battle at Culloden, was attainted by act of parliament, 1746. He commanded a regiment in the French ſervice, called by his own name.

David, the third Earl, married Lady Griſel, daughter of Patrick Lyon, the third Earl of Strathmore, by whom he had two ſons, viz.

1. James, who when he was Lord Ogilvy, about twenty years of age, was attainted for joining in the rebellion of 1715; but the eſtate not being in his perſon was ſaved, and went to his brother John. Some time after this he obtained a pardon for his life, came home, and married Anne, daughter of David Erſkine, of Dun, Eſq; one of the judges in the court of ſeſſion; but dying about a month after the marriage, was ſucceeded by his brother,

2. John, the late Earl.

The Ogilvies are ſaid to derive their deſcent from Gilbert, brother of Gilchriſt, Earl of Angus, who, living in the time of King William the Lion, obtained from him the barony of Ogilvy, in the county of Forfar, and from thence took his ſirname. In the reign of Robert I. Sir Patrick Ogilvy had a grant from the King of the lands of Caithneſs, and was ſucceeded by Walter his ſon, who, in the time of Robert III. was ſheriff of Angus; and Alexander

his

his ſon, marrying the daughter and heir of Sir William Ramſay of Auchterhouſe, with her had that barony, and was ſlain at the battle of Harlaw. By the ſaid lady he had Sir Alexander Ogilvy, ſheriff of Angus, and Sir Walter, the anceſtor of the Earls of Finlater and Seafield, and the Lord Bamff; and John, the ſon of Alexander, had a ſon James, who, by King James IV. 1495, was created Lord Ogilvy of Airly, in the county of Forfar.

James, the eighth Lord Ogilvy, was, April 2, 1639, created Earl of Airly by Charles I. He had two ſons, the youngeſt whereof was ſlain in the civil war, and the eldeſt James, who ſucceeded him, being alſo very zealous in the royal cauſe, was taken priſoner at the battle of Philiphaw in 1645, when Montroſe was defeated, and condemned by the parliament to be executed; but eſcaping the night before, in his ſiſter's habit, he engaged again in the ſame ſervice.

Arms.] Pearl, a lion paſſant guardant, ruby, crowned with an imperial crown, proper, and gorged with a ducal crown, topaz.

Creſt.] In an earl's coronet of the laſt, a woman from her waiſt upwards, holding a portcullis.

Supporters.] Two bulls, diamond, each gorged with a garland of flowers.

Motto.] *A fin.*

Chief Seat was] At Airly-caſtle in the county of Forfar.

II. DALZIEL, EARL OF CARNWATH.

THE Right Hon. ROBERT DALZIEL, Earl of CARNWATH, and Lord Dalziel, being concerned in the rebellion of 1715, was, in January following, brought priſoner to London from Preſ-

ton, in Lancaſhire, and was, with ſix other Lords, condemned for high treaſon; but had both life and eſtate remitted to him, and died in 1737.

This Earl was Sir Robert Dalziel, ſon of Sir John Dalziel of Glenay, Bart. who, upon the death of John, the fifth Earl of Carnwath, without iſſue, ſucceeded to his honour and eſtate. He married firſt the Lady Grace Montgomery, daughter of Alexander the ninth Earl of Eglington, by whom he had a daughter Margaret. He married ſecondly, a daughter of Alexander Urquhart of Newhall, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon Robert, who would have ſucceeded, were it not for the attainder. He after this Lady had two other wives.

This noble family was of great antiquity in Clidſdale, and inter-married with many worthy families there, before they moved to the county of Dumfries, where they ſettled; and Niſbet gives the following ſtory concerning the origin of their ſirname. In the reign of Kenneth II. a near kinſman and favourite of that King, being hung up by the Picts, it ſo exceedingly grieved his Majeſty, that he offered a great reward to any of his ſubjects that would dare to reſcue his corpſe; but none would venture to undertake that dangerous enterprize. At laſt, a certain gentleman came to the King, and ſaid *Dalziel*, which in the old Scots language ſignifies *I dare*; and he effectually performing it to the King's ſatisfaction, his poſterity took for their ſirname the word Dalziel, and for their armorial enſign that remarkable bearing, which has continued to the preſent time.

In the year 1365, Sir Robert Dalziel, who faithfully adhered to King David Bruce, during his captivity in England, obtained a grant of the Barony of Selkirk.

Creations.]

Creations.] Lord Dalziel, in 1628, and Earl Carnwath in the county of Dumfries, 1639, by Charles I.

Arms.] Diamond, a naked man with his arms extended, proper.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a dagger erect, the pommel and hilt topaz.

Supporters.] Two chevaliers in complete armour, each having a target on his exterior arm, proper.

Motto.] *I dare.*

Chief Seat.] At Kirkmichel in Annandale.

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12. MAUL, EARL OF PANMURE.

THE Right Hon. JAMES MAUL, Earl of PANMURE, Lord Maul, Baron Maul of Naver and Brechin, hereditary Juſtice of Southeſk and Northeſk, and bailiff of Barry, being concerned in the rebellion of 1715, his honours and eſtate, the yearly rent whereof was 3456l. were forfeited: but his nephew William, having been ſince created Earl Panmure in Ireland, the reader will meet with an account of this noble family under the ſame title in that volume of this work which exhibits a View of the Peerage of Ireland.

Creations.] Baron of Panmure by tenure, in the reign of Alexander II. claimed the lordſhip of Naver and Brechin, by deſcent 1437; created Lord Maul of Brechin, and Earl Panmure of Penmore, in the county of Forfar, Aug. 3, 1646, by King Charles I.

13. MIDDLETON, EARL of MIDDLETON.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES MIDDLETON, Earl of MIDDLETON, and Lord Clairmont, ſucceeded his father John, and was ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland from the year 1684 to the Revolution, when he followed King James into France, and was attainted by the Scots parliament in 1695. He married Lady Katherine Brudenel, daughter of Robert Earl of Cardigan, by whom he had two ſons, John Lord Clairmont, and Charles Middleton, who were both taken at ſea by admiral Byng, in the deſcent which the French intended upon Scotland, in 1708: but by the Queen's orders they were ſoon releaſed. Their father was alſo aboard in that armament.

The firſt of this family was John Middleton, Eſq; who was a colonel belonging to the royal party; and, in 1648, attended Duke Hamilton into England, when he led the army to Preſton. At the battle of Worceſter, 1651, he commanded as lieutenant general of horſe, when he and moſt of the principal officers were made priſoners; but he had the good fortune in a ſhort time, to eſcape out of the Tower. Soon after the Reſtoration, he was appointed the King's high commiſſioner in Scotland, and general of his forces in that kingdom; and, in 1660, created Baron Clairmont and Earl of Middleton. This Earl had a daughter Helen, who married Patrick Lyon, Earl of Strathmore; and a ſon Charles, the late Earl.

The chief ſeat of this family was at Montroſe, in the county of Forfar.

14. BOYD;

14. BOYD, EARL OF KILMARNOCK.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM BOYD, Earl of KILMARNOCK, and Lord Boyd, entering into the rebellion of 1745, was taken priſoner at the battle of Culloden; and being committed to the Tower of London, was tried, and condemned; and Aug. 18, 1746, was beheaded on Tower-hill, aged 42 years. He married the Lady Anne Levingſton, daughter of James Earl of Lithgow and Callender, who was attainted for the rebellion of 1715, which lady ſucceeded her aunt as counteſs of Errol; and by her, who died in 1747, he left three ſons, viz.

1. James, Lord Boyd, who married Rebecca Lockart, daughter of Alexander Lockart, Eſq; and is captain of a company in the 57th regiment of foot.

2. The hon. William Boyd.

3. The hon. John Boyd, who was made a lieutenant in the royal navy, in 1745.

The firſt of the ſirname of Boyd is ſaid to be Robert, the ſon of Simon third ſon of Allan, lord ſtewart of Scotland; and a deſcendant from him was Sir Robert Boyd, who, in 1263, ſignalizing his valour at the battle of Largis in Coningham, againſt the Norwegians, had thereupon a grant of ſeveral lands in that diſtrict, wherein he was ſucceeded by another Sir Robert, who, in the ſecond year of King Robert I. for his loyalty and merit, was rewarded with the lands of Kilmarnock.

Robert, the firſt Lord Boyd, married Mary Maxwel, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwel of Calderwood, by whom he had two ſons, Thomas and Alexander, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Archibald Douglas Earl of Douglas and Angus,

and

and was, in Oct. 1466, conſtituted regent of Scotland, in the minority of King James III. and then marrying his ſon Thomas to the Princeſs Mary Stewart, the King's eldeſt ſiſter, the ſaid Thomas was thereupon created Earl of Arran, and afterwards ſent ambaſſador to Denmark, to treat of a marriage between his brother-in-law the young King, and the Princeſs Margaret of that crown: but while he was abſent his enemies contrived the ruin of his family, by repreſenting their ambition as too dangerous for the condition of ſubjects, and ſo far prevailed with the King, that he called a parliament, before whom the Lord Boyd, his ſon the Earl of Arran, and his brother Sir Alexander Boyd, being ſummoned to give an account of their adminiſtration, the old man fearing the power of his enemies, fled into England; but Sir Alexander was condemned for high treaſon and executed. The Earl of Arran arriving with the Queen at Leith, and being informed of theſe melancholy circumſtances immediately retired into Denmark with his lady, from thence into France, and, dying at Antwerp, in 1476, was honourably interred by Charles Duke of Burgundy.

By his ſaid lady, who, in 1474, was arbitrarily divorced, and married to James the ſecond Lord Hamilton, he left a ſon James, who was the third Lord Boyd, and the ſecond Earl of Arran; but dying without iſſue, the title of Earl of Arran became extinct: but the title of Lord Boyd deſcended to his uncle Alexander, the ſecond ſon of Robert Lord Boyd.

William, the eleventh Lord Boyd, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in Coningham of the county of Air, Aug. 27, 1661, by Charles II.

Arms.] Sapphire, a feſs cheque, pearl and ruby.

Creſt.]

Creſt.] On a wreath, a dexter hand couped at the wriſt, and erect, pointing with the thumb and the two next fingers, the other turning down.

Supporters.] Two ſquirrels, proper.

Motto.] *Confido.*

Chief Seat was] At Kilmarnock in the county of Air.

15.—MACKENZIE, EARL OF CROMERTY.

THE Right Hon. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Earl of CROMERTY, Viſcount Tarbat, Lord Macleod of Caſtlehaven, heretable ſheriff of the county of Cromerty, and Baronet, being ſo far infatuated as to engage in the laſt rebellion, was, with about 400 of his men, ſurpriſed and defeated by the Earl of Sutherland's militia at Dunrobin-caſtle, in Sutherland, April 15, 1746, the day before the battle at Culloden. He and his ſon, the Lord Macleod, being taken priſoners, were ſent to Inverneſs, and thence to London, where they were committed to the Tower. In Auguſt following, he was tried, condemned, and received ſentence of death, but was pardoned, and permitted to reſide in England. He married Miſs Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon of Invergordon, Bart. a lady of ſingular merit and beauty, to whoſe indefatigable application, and his Majeſty's great clemency, in behalf of her Lord, he owes his life; by which lady he has a numerous iſſue of children, who, innocent of his crime, partake in the puniſhment of their father, by living unprovided for. His eldeſt ſon, the Lord Macleod, was likewiſe pardoned; and, in 1750, had leave to accept of a commiſſion.

in the ſervice of Sweden. This noble family is deſcended from the family of Seaforth; for Sir Roderick Mackenzie, brother to Kenneth, firſt Lord Kintail, marrying Margaret, daughter and heir of Torquil Macleod of the Lewes-Iſlands, had four ſons, whereof Sir John the eldeſt was created a Baronet by King Charles I. and marrying Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir George Erſkine of Innerdale, brother to Thomas Earl of Kelly, by her had two ſons and five daughters, whereof Roderick the ſecond ſon was one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion. Of the daughters, Anne was married to Hugh Lord Lovat, and Iſabel to Kenneth the third Earl of Seaforth.

Sir George, the eldeſt, who, in 1654, ſucceeded his father, had a commiſſion from King Charles II. then in exile, to raiſe what forces he could, in order to promote his reſtoration; and for his good ſervices, his Majeſty, when he came to the crown, made him one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion; clerk regiſter, one of the privy council, and juſtice-general; and, April 15, 1685, he was created Baron Macleod, and Viſcount Tarbat, by King James VII. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was made ſecretary of ſtate, one of the privy council; and, Jan. 1, 1702, created Earl of Cromerty. He died in Aug. 1714, aged 84; and by his firſt wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Sinclair of May, had three ſons and four daughters:

1. John, the ſecond Earl, who, marrying Anne, daughter of Alexander Lord Elibank, had George the preſent Earl.

2. Kenneth, created a Baronet in 1704; but with precedence, according to his grandfather's patent in 1628.

3. James

3. James, created a Baronet the ſame day with his brother, was made one of the ſenators in the college of juſtice.

The ſaid Earl had ſeveral children by another marriage with a daughter of Lord Lovat, who was widow firſt of Murray of Macleod of that Ilk; and ſecondly of William Fothringham of Powrie.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt topaz, a mountain inflamed, proper, for Macleod; 2d ſapphire, a ſtag's head caboſſed, topaz; 3d, ruby, three legs of a man armed proper, conjoined in the center at the upper part of the thigh, flexed in triangle, and the ſpurs, topaz; 4th pearl, on a pale diamond, an imperial crown within a double treſſure counterflory, with fleurs de lis, ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, the ſun in its ſplendor.

Supporters.] Two ſavages, each wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, proper.

Motto.] *Luceo non uro.*

Chief Seats were] At Caſtle Leod, and New Torbat, both in Roſsſhire.

VISCOUNTS.

1. GORDON, VISCOUNT KENMURE.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM GORDON, Viſcount KENMURE, Baron of Lochinver, and Baronet, being in the rebellion, in 1715, was taken priſoner at Preſton, and from thence, in January, brought to London, where, on the 24th of Feb.

follow-

following, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, with James Radcliffe Earl of Derwentwater. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Dalziel of Glenay, ſiſter to the Earl of Carnwath, who was condemned for the ſame rebellion, and had three ſons, Robert, John, James, and one daughter.

Robert, the eldeſt, by the great indulgence of his Majeſty, got poſſeſſion of the fortune, though the title was forfeited.

In the tenth of King Robert I. Sir Adam Gordon, in reward of his good ſervices, obtained from that Prince the barony of Stickel, in the county of Roxburgh. Sir Robert, a deſcendant of this Sir Adam, was knighted; and by Charles I. May 2, 1626, was created a Baronet. He married Lady Iſabel Ruthwen, daughter of William Earl of Gourie, by whom he had John his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeding his father was, May 18, 1633, created a Baron and Viſcount, by Charles I.

Arms.] Sapphire, three boars heads eraſed, topaz.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a demi-ſavage proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

Supporters.] Two ſavages wreathed as the creſt, each holding in his outer hand a battoon ereſt, proper.

Motto.] *Dread God.*

Chief Seat was] At Kenmure Caſtle in the county of Kirkudbright.

2. LEVINGSTON, VISCOUNT KILSYTH.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM LEVINGSTON, Viſcount KILSYTH, was elected one of the ſixteen peers in the two laſt parliaments of Queen Anne; but joining with the Earl of Mar in the rebellion, in 1715, and refuſing to ſurrender was attainted.

Sir William Levingſton, a branch of Linlithgow, was the anceſtor of this family; from him deſcended Sir William Levingſton of Kilſyth, who married Margaret, ſiſter to William Ramſay, the firſt Earl of Dalhouſie, by whom he had a ſon William, and a daughter Chriſtian, married firſt to James Macgill, the firſt Viſcount Oxenford; ſecondly to George, Lord Forreſter.

William, who ſucceeded, was created a Viſcount by King Charles II. and married Jane, daughter of William Lord Cochran, and ſiſter to John the ſecond Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had iſſue, William the late Viſcount.

Arms.] Pearl three gilliflowers ſlipped, ruby, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis, emerald.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a demi-ſavage, wreathed about the temples and waiſt with laurel.

Supporters.] Two lions, proper.

Motto.] *Spe expecto.*

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3. DRUMMOND, VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Baron and Viſcount STRATHALLAN, and Baron Maderty, joining in the rebellion in 1745, was

[illegible]

ſlain in the battle of Culloden. His eldeſt ſon William, being engaged in the ſame rebellion, was attainted by act of parliament, in 1746.

James Drummond, commendator of Inchaffery, the ſecond ſon of David the ſecond Lord Drummond, anceſtor of the Earl of Perth, the Duke of Roxburgh, and the Lord Bellenden, was created Lord Maderty in 1607, by King James VI. and marrying Jane, daughter of Sir James Chiſolm of Cromlix, by her had John his heir, Sir James Drummond of Machony, anceſtor of the laſt Viſcount, and ſeveral daughters.

John, who ſucceeded his father marrying Margaret, daughter of Andrew Lord Lindores, by her had David Lord Maderty, his ſucceſſor; and William Drummond of Cromlix, being a lieutenant-general in Muſcovy, was, upon his return home, advanced for his merit to the like rank in Scotland, by Charles I. In the time of the uſurpation, being taken priſoner at the battle of Worceſter, he made his eſcape, and went into the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, under whom he had ſome high commands. On the Reſtoration, he was called home, and made major-general of the forces, in which character he ſerved the crown many years; and when King James II. aſcended the throne, he was made general of all the forces in Scotland, and created a Viſcount, Auguſt 16, 1686, by James VII. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Johnſton of Wariſton; and dying in 1688, left William his heir, who marrying Lady Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of John Earl of Melford, by her had a ſon James, who dying a youth, in 1711, the honour of Viſcount devolved on William Drummond of Machony, deſcended from Sir James Drummond of the ſame place aforeſaid, who was alſo Lord Maderty; and was father of William,

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the third Viſcount Strathallan, and Lord Maderty, who bearing a part in the rebellion of 1715, was taken priſoner at the battle of Dumblain, and committed to the caſtle of Edinburgh; but was diſcharged by the act of grace in 1717, and left by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Lord Nairn, William the late Viſcount.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, topaz, three cloſets wavey, ruby; 2d and 3d topaz, a lion's head eraſed, within a double treſſure counterflory, with fleurs de lis, ruby, as a coat of augmentation.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a falcon riſing proper, his bells topaz.

Supporters.] Two ſavages, each holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, proper, and wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

Motto.] *Lord have mercy.*

Chief Seat was] At Inchaffery in the county of Perth.

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4. GRAHAM, VISCOUNT DUNDEE.

COLONEL JOHN GRAHAM of Clavers, a branch of the Montroſe family, was created Baron Graham and Viſcount DUNDEE, in the county of Forfar, by King James VII. after whoſe abdication, he commanded a body of Highlanders, and other troops in that Prince's intereſt; but was killed in a battle with general Mackay, at Killicranky, near Blair, in May 1689.

His deſcendant James Graham, called Viſcount Dundee, took part in the rebellion of 1745; and eſcaping, was attainted with many others after the

battle at Culloden in 1746. His brother David Graham of Duntroon, in Angus, eſcaped with Lord Ogilvy and others into Norway.

BARONS.

1. SINCLAIR, LORD SINCLAIR.

THE Right Hon. HENRY SINCLAIR, Lord SINCLAIR, ſucceeded his mother Katharine, counteſs of Sinclair; and married Griſel, daughter of Sir James Cockburn of that Ilk, by whom he had five ſons and five daughters; whereof John his eldeſt married firſt Margaret, counteſs dowager of Southeſk, daughter of James the ſixth Earl of Galloway; but was attainted for the rebellion in 1715. He married ſecondly in 1750, Amelia, daughter of Lord George Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol, and died the ſame year.

James, the ſecond ſon, was twice member of parliament for Sutherland; three times for the burghs of Dyſart, Kinghorn, &c. and is now repreſentative for the ſhire of Fife. He was made lieutenant-colonel of his Majeſty's forces, June 4, 1745, and is colonel of the firſt Britiſh regiment of foot, commonly called the Royal, of two battalions, in which his younger brother William was major; but he is deceaſed. One of the daughters, Griſel, was married to John Paterſon of Preſton-hall, Eſq; Katharine to Sir John Erſkine of Alva, Bart. and Mary to Sir William Baird of Newbith, Bart.

Henry Lord Sinclair lived ſometime after his ſon's attainder, and ſettled his eſtate on the colonel his

his ſecond ſon; who, having intereſt at court, obtained his brother's pardon for life, and then put him in poſſeſſion of his father's eſtate; and were it not for the attainder of this brother, would himſelf have ſucceeded to the title of Lord Sinclair.

The deſcent of this antient family is the ſame with that of the Earl of Caithneſs. William, Earl of Orkney and Nithſdale, marrying to his firſt wife Margaret, daughter of Archibald Earl of Douglas, and Viſcount Turenne in France, by her had a ſon and heir William, from whom deſcended this Lord Sinclair; and by his ſecond wife Margery, daughter of Alexander Gordon, ſon to the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland, he had another ſon chriſtened alſo William, who was created Earl of Caithneſs.

William by the firſt wife, being a profuſe man, was called William the waſter, whoſe ſon Robert forfeited the honours, and thereby loſt the countries of Orkney and Shetland. He married Lady Chriſtian Leſley, daughter of George Earl of Rothes, and by her had a daughter Mary, married to Patrick the ſeventh Lord Grey, and a ſon, Henry Sinclair of Dyſart, who was created Baron Sinclair, in 1489, firſt of James IV.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th ſapphire, a ſhip at anchor, her oars erect in ſaltire, within a double treſſure with fleurs de lis counterflory, topaz: 2d and 3d ſapphire, a ſhip under ſail topaz, and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon pearl, charged with a croſs ingrailed, diamond.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a ſwan pearl, having a ducal collar and chain topaz.

Supporters.] Two griffons, proper, armed and beaked topaz.

Motto.] *Fight.*

Chief Seat.] At Dyſart in Fifeſhire.

2. FRASER, LORD LOVAT.

THE Right Hon. SIMON FRASER, Lord LOVAT, having no command in the pretender's army, was not at the battle of Culloden, ſo that he was not taken till June 1746, when he was ſent to London. In March following, he was tried before the houſe of lords in Weſtminſter-hall; and after ſeven days trial, was found guilty, received ſentence of death, and, on the ninth of April, 1747, was beheaded on Tower hill, in the 80th year of his age.

Hugh, the ninth Lord Lovat, marrying Lady Amelia Murray, daughter of John Marquis of Athol, had four daughters, whereof Anne the eldeſt aſſumed the title of Baroneſs of Lovat, and married Alexander Mackenzie of Fraſerdale, by whom ſhe had a ſon Hugh, the tenth Lord Lovat.

The ſaid Alexander Mackenzie having been attainted in 1716, Simon Fraſer of Beaufort, heir male of the family of Lovat, got poſſeſſion of the eſtate, by a gift from the crown, of the liferent eſcheat of the ſaid Alexander Mackenzie, ſued for the title, and obtained a decree in his favour from the lords of ſeſſion; but to confirm and make ſure of the eſtate to him and his heirs, for he then held it as a gift from the crown of Fraſerdale's forfeiture, he entered into articles with the father and ſon, whereby they diſpoſed the eſtate of Lovat to him and his heirs for ever, in conſideration of his paying to them a certain ſum of money. His firſt wife was Lady Amelia, the widow of Hugh Lord Lovat, and only daughter of John Murray, Marquis of Athol. For this marriage he was condemned and outlawed; it being wickedly obtained

by

by fraud and violence; but he found out ways to eſcape the penalties, till at length the ſaid Lady died.

His ſecond lady was a daughter of the Laird of Grant, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter.

1. Simon, Maſter of Lovat, who was attainted with many others in the parliament 1746; but it appearing that he was over-ruled, and compelled by his father, he ſome time after obtained his Majeſty's free pardon; and, Jan. 5, 1757, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the ſecond battalion of the two new Highland battalions in North-America.

2. Alexander, who was an officer in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company.

3. —— Fraſer, married to the Laird of Cluny; chief of the Macpherſons.

His third wife was a daughter of Mr. Campbell of Mammore, nearly related to the noble houſe of Argyll, by whom he had one ſon Archibald, a merchant in London.

He uſed his lady ſo ill, that her friends were obliged to interpoſe, and procure a ſeperation.

In the rebellion of 1715, this Simon Lord Lovat did the King great ſervice, in ſecuring the important fort of Inverneſs ſo ſuddenly, that Sir John Mackenzie, who kept it for the rebels, not ſuſpecting the Fraſers as his enemies, was forced to deliver it up; for as the Lord Lovat had always been in the other intereſt, his turning about on that critical occaſion was a ſurprize to many; but in the next rebellion of 1745, it appeared that he was deeply concerned, and employed all the intereſt of his own clan to render it ſucceſsful.

Sir Alexander Fraſer, Thane of Cowie, and lord chamberlain of Scotland, marrying Lady

Mary Bruce, ſiſter to Robert I. and widow of Sir Niel Campbell, anceſtor of the Duke of Argyll, by her had two ſons, Alexander his heir, from whom deſcended the Lord Salton, and Andrew Fraſer of Touch, whoſe ſon Sir Simon Fraſer, marrying the heireſs of the Family of Biſſet, with her he had the Barony of Lovat, and many other poſſeſſions; and in the reign of K. James I. Hugh Fraſer of Lovat, by marrying a lady of the Fenton family, had a ſon Hugh, who ſucceeded him, and married Lady Jane Dunbar, daughter of Thomas Earl of Murray; and by her had Thomas his heir, who, in the reign of James IV. was created a Baron, and made juſtice-general.

Arms.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth, ſapphire, three cinquefoils pearl; ſecond and third, ruby, three Eaſtern crowns, pearl.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a ſtag's head eraſed, proper.

Supporters.] Two ſtags of the laſt.

Motto.] *Je ſuis prêt.*

Chief Seats.] At Caſtle Downie, and Beaufort in the county of Inverneſs; and at Beauly in the county of Roſs.

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3. ELPHINGSTON, LORD BALMERINO.

THE Right Hon. ARTHUR ELPHINGSTON, Lord BALMERINO, in the county of Fife, born in 1688, ſucceeded his brother James in Jan. 1745-6; and married Margaret, a daughter of Capt. Chalmer, by whom he has left no iſſue.

This

This lord chuſing a military life, had a commiſſion in a regiment of foot, during the reign of Queen Anne. In the rebellion, 1715, he, diſliking the ſervice of King George, reſigned his captain's commiſſion to the Duke of Argyll, and immediately joined the Earl of Mar; but that rebellion being ſuppreſſed, he had the good fortune to obtain a pardon; after which he went into the French ſervice, and, in the next rebellion, commanded a troop of horſe at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, where he was taken priſoner, and brought to the Tower of London, with the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, in May following. They were tried before the houſe of lords in Weſtminſter-hall, in July; and, on the firſt of Auguſt, received ſentence of death; and, on the 18th of that month, this Lord and the Earl of Kilmarnock were beheaded on Tower-hill.

John, the fourth Lord Balmerino, was, by Queen Anne, made general of the Mint; and in the two laſt parliaments of her reign, was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland. He married, firſt, Lady Chriſtian Montgomery, daughter to Hugh, the ſeventh Earl of Eglington; by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. Hugh, who was killed at the ſiege of Liſle in 1708.

2. James, who ſucceeded him in 1736, and was many years judge of the court of ſeſſion. He married Lady Betty Carnegy, ſecond daughter of David Earl of Northeſk; but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by Arthur, his half brother, the late Lord.

3. Alexander, who died in 1733.

4. Margaret, married to Sir John Preſton, Bart.

5. Jane, married to Francis, the eighth Earl of Murray.

His ſecond wife was Anne Roſs, daughter of Arthur, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, by whom he had a ſon Arthur, the late late Lord.

Sir James Elphingſton, youngeſt ſon of Robert, the third Lord Elphingſton, having ſtudied the law, in a ſhort time became ſo highly eſteemed for his abilities, that King James VI. made him one of the judges of ſeſſion, ſecretary of ſtate, a commiſſioner of the treaſury, lord-preſident of the ſeſſion, and, April 24, 1604, created him a baron.

Arms.] Pearl, on a chevron diamond, between three boars heads eraſed, ruby, as many buckles of the firſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a dove pearl, with a ſerpent linked about its legs, emerald.

Supporters.] Two griffons, proper, beaked and membered, topaz.

Motto.] *Prudentia fraudis neſcia.*

Chief Seat] Was at Balmerino in Fifeſhire.

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4. BALFOUR, LORD BURLEIGH.

THE Right Hon. ROBERT BALFOUR, Lord BURLEIGH, in the county of Fife, entering into the rebellion in 1715, was attainted, but the eſtate was recovered.

Of this family, which originally took its name from the barony and caſtle of Burleigh in Fifeſhire, was Michael de Balfour in the ſaid county, who, in 1315, was a member of parliament; and, in 1353, Michael Balfour of Pittencrief, exchanging his lands with Duncan Earl of Fife, for the lands and barony of Monquany, the ſame was ratified by the charter of K. David II. In the reign of Q. Mary, Sir James Balfour of Monquany, then clerk-regiſter, marrying Margaret,

Margaret, daughter and heir to Michael Balfour of Burleigh, by her had Sir Michael, their heir, in whom the two families became united; and the ſaid Sir Michael, being in great favour with King James VI. was by him ſent ambaſſador to the Dukes of Tuſcany and Lorrain; and July 16, 1607, was created a baron by the ſaid King.

Arms.] Pearl, on a chevron diamond, an otter's head erazed of the firſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a rock, and thereon a lady holding in her right hand the head of an otter, and in her left the head of a ſwan.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, an otter ſejant, proper. On the ſiniſter, a ſwan of the laſt.

Motto.] *Omne ſolum forti Patria.*

Chief Seat.] At Burleigh-caſtle in the county of Fife.

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5. FORBES, LORD PITSLIGO.

THE Right Hon. ALEXANDER FORBES, Lord PITSLIGO, in the county of Aberdeen, having joined in the rebellion of 1745, after the battle of Culloden, eſcaped to France, and was attainted in May following.

Sir John Forbes of that Ilk, a branch of the family of Lord Forbes, marrying Elizabeth Kennedy, of the family of Dunure, by her had three ſons, who were all knights. Sir William, the ſecond, married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir William Fraſer of Philorth, anceſtor of the Lord Salton: and with her had the barony of Pitſligo. From Alexander, the heir of that marriage, deſcended Sir John Forbes of Pitſligo, who married Chriſtian, daughter of Walter Ogilvy, Lord Deſkford,

anceſtor to the Earl of Finlater, and had a daughter Anne, married to William, the ninth Lord Forbes, and a ſon Alexander, who was created Baron Pitſligo, July 24, 1633, by Charles I.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ſapphire, three boars heads couped, pearl, and muzzled, ruby. 2d and 3d, ſapphire, three cinquefoils pearl.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a falcon of the laſt.

Supporters.] Two bears proper, muzzled, ruby.

Motto] *Altius ibunt qui ad ſumma nituntur.*

Chief Seat] Was at Pitſligo in Aberdeenſhire.

6. SUTHERLAND, LORD DUFFUS.

THE Right Hon. KENNETH Sutherland, Lord DUFFUS, ſucceeded his father James, the ſecond Lord, in 1705; and being engaged in the rebellion, in 1715, he made his eſcape, and was attainted by act of parliament; after which he was taken at Hamburgh, brought to London, and committed priſoner to the Tower in 1716; but the next year being releaſed by the act of grace, he withdrew into foreign parts, and ſerved as a flag-officer in the Muſcovite fleet. He married Charlotte, daughter of Erick de Sioblade, governor and admiral of Gottenburg in Sweden, by whom he had a ſon Erick, who married Miſs Dunbar, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Hemprigs, Bart.

James, the ſecond Lord Duffus, married Lady Margaret Mackenzie, daughter of Kenneth, the third Earl of Seaforth, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Kenneth, the late Lord.

2. Sir James Sutherland, who, by marrying Mary, the daughter and heir of Sir William Dunbar, of Hemprigs, Bart. changed his name to Dunbar.

3. William Sutherland of Roſcomen, who married Mary, daughter of William, the tenth Lord Forbes.

This noble family is deſcended from the Earl of Sutherland. Kenneth, the fifth Earl of Sutherland, having loſt his life at the battle of Hallidon-hill, in 1333, left two ſons; from the youngeſt of which ſons Nicol, deſcended the Lord Duffus; for this Nicol, by his brother's grant in 1360, having obtained the lands of Terboll, had the ſame confirmed by King David II. and marrying Jane, daughter and heir to Renald de Chene, Lord of Duffus, by her had Henry his heir, who was father of Alexander, that married the heireſs of Chiſholm; and having an only daughter named Chriſtian, who was married to William Oliphant of Berindale, the barony of Duffus, deſcended to William Sutherland of Querelwood, near Elgin; from whom, in a direct line, deſcended Sir Alexander Sutherland, who was created Baron Duffus, Dec. 8, 1650, by King Charles II.

Arms.] Quarterly, ruby, three ſtars, topaz. 2d, ſapphire, three croſs croſlets fitchy, pearl. 3d, ſapphire, a boar's head eraſed pearl. 4th, as the firſt.

Creſt.] On a wreath, a cat ſejant, proper.

Supporters.] Two ſavages proper, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and armed with a battoon,

Motto.] *Without fear.*

Chief Seats.] At Skelbo, in the county of Sutherland; and at Elgin-houſe, in the county of Elgin.

7. NAIRN, LORD NAIRN.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM NAIRN, Lord NAIRN of Nairn, in Perthſhire, brother to John, the firſt Duke of Athol, marrying Margaret Lady Nairn, only daughter and heir to Robert, the firſt Lord Nairn, in right of his wife was Lord Nairn, and changed his name from Murray to Nairn, and took the arms of that family; which William, being engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was taken at the battle of Preſton in Lancaſhire, and being tried received ſentence of death; but his Majeſty, out of his great clemency, not only included him in the act of grace in 1717, but gave him back his eſtate. By the ſaid Lady Nairn, he had four ſons and eight daughters. Of the daughters, Margaret was married to William, the third Viſcount Strathallan, and another of them married William Murray, the fourth Earl of Dunmore. Of the ſons, John, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father in 1725; and married Katharine, daughter of Charles Murray, Earl of Dunmore, by which Lady, who died at Verſailles, May 16, 1754, he had ſeveral ſons.

This John, the tituler Lord Nairn, notwithſtanding the aforeſaid events of the year 1715, engaged himſelf as a captain in the rebellion of 1745; but on April 16, 1746, was killed at the battle of Culloden, and his name put in the general act of attainder the next month. His ſon Robert was taken on board the Eſperance, with Mr. Radcliffe, in Dec. 1745.

The firſt of this name on record is ſaid to be Michael de Nairn, a witneſs to the grant which Robert Duke of Albany made to his ſon John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, of the lands of Strathern in Perthſhire,

ſhire, from whom deſcended Alexander Nairn, who, in the reign of James II. was many years comptroller of Scotland.

In the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. Robert Nairn of Strathurd raiſed a competent fortune by the practiſe of the law; but after the King's death, taking up arms in defence of King Charles II. was ſurpriſed by a party of the Engliſh, and committed priſoner to the Tower of London, where he remained ten years; but living to ſee his maſter reſtored, was, in reward of his merit, Jan. 27, 1680, created Lord Nairn. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Graham of Inſbraky, and had an only daughter, the late Counteſs of Nairn.

Arms.] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, party per pale, diamond and pearl, a chaplet charged with four cinquefoils, all counter-changed. 2d, ſapphire, three ſtars pearl, within a double treſſure counter-flory, with fleurs de lis, topaz. The 3d is counter-quartered. 1ſt and 4th, pally of ſix, topaz and diamond. 2d and 3d, topaz, a feſs cheque pearl and ſapphire.

Chief Seats.] At Nairn, and Strathurd, in Perthſhire.

TITLES ſunk, or immerſed in OTHERS.

Earl of Hartfield, ſee Marquis of Annandale.
Angus, ſee Duke of Douglas.
Dumferlin, ſee Earl of Winton.
Kinghorn, ſee Earl of Strathmore.
Melford, ſee Earl of Perth.
Teviot, ſee Lord Rutherford.
Menteith, ſee Duke of Montroſe.
Forfar, ſee Duke of Douglas.
Melroſs, ſee Earl of Haddington.
Melvil, ſee Earl of Leven.
Ila, ſee Duke of Argyll.
Callendar, ſee Earl of Lithgow.
Seafield, ſee Earl of Finlater.
Rutherglen, ſee Earl of Selkirk.
Arran, ſee { Duke of Hamilton. / Earl of Kilmarnock.
Ethy, ſee Earl of Northeſk.
Annandale, Dunbar, } ſee Viſcount Stormont.
Viſcount Mount-Crawford, ſee Earl of Crawford.
Frendraut, ſee Lord Oliphant.
Garnock, ſee Earl of Crawford.
Baron Altry, ſee Earl Marſhall.
Couper, ſee Lord Balmerino.
Glasford, ſee Lord Semple.
Herris, ſee Earl of Nithſdale.
Maderty, ſee Viſcount Strathallan.
Spinzy, ſee Earl of Crawford.
Lundy, ſee Earl of Perth.
Kintail, ſee Earl of Cromarty.
Balvaird, ſee Viſcount Stormont.

TI-

TITLES EXTINCT, OF DORMANT, with the Dates of their CREATIONS.

EARLS.

Creations.	Titles.	Names.	Eldeſt Sons.
1452	Errol	Hay	Lord Slanes.
1611	Elgin	Bruce	Ld. Bruce of Whorlton.
1633	Stirling	Alexander	Lord Alexander.
1647	Kincardin	Bruce	Lord Bruce.
1660	Dunbarton	Douglas	Lord Dunbarton.

VISCOUNTS.

Creations.	Titles.	Names.
1611	Dunbar	Conſtable.
1640	Kingſton	Seton.
1651	Oxenford	Macgill.
1685	Preſton	Graham.
1690	Newhaven	Cheyne.
1703	Primroſe	Primroſe.

BARONS.

1511	Roſs	Roſs.
1627	Cramond	Richardſon.
1627	Bargany	Hamilton.
1685	Liſle	Montgomery.
1633	Kirkudbright	Maclellan.
1642	Bamff	Ogilvy.

A LIST

A LIST of ſuch PEERS, as have been ſucceſſively returned to all the Parliaments of Great Britain ſince the Union, which took place May 1, 1707.

FIRST PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet Oct. 23, 1707; *and the ſixteen Peers then introduced were,*

1. James Douglas, Duke of Queenſberry.
2. James Graham, Duke of Montroſe.
3. John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.
4. John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
5. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
6. John Lindſay, Earl of Crawford.
7. John Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.
8. John Erſkine, Earl of Mar.
9. Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
10. David Wemys, Earl of Wemys.
11. David Leſley, Earl of Leven and Melvil.
12. James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield.
13. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
14. Archibald Primroſe, Earl of Roſeberry.
15. David Boyle, Earl of Glaſgow.
16. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.

SECOND PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet July 8, 1708.

1. James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.
2. James Graham, Duke of Montroſe.
3. John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.
4. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
5. John Lindſay, Earl of Crawford.
6. John Erſkine, Earl of Mar.

7. John

7. John Leſley, Earl of Rothes.
8. Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
9. David Wemys, Earl of Wemys.
10. David Carnegy, Earl of Northeſk.
11. David Leſley, Earl of Leven and Melvil.
12. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
13. James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield.
14. Archibald Primroſe, Earl of Roſeberry.
15. David Boyle, Earl of Glaſgow.
16. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.

THIRD PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet Nov. 25, 1710.

1. James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, *killed in a duel.*
2. John Murray, Duke of Athol.
3. William Johnſton, Marquis of Annandale.
4. William Keith, Earl Marſhal, *died.*
5. John Erſkine, Earl of Mar.
6. Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglington.
7. Alexander Home, Earl of Home.
8. Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
9. Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.
10. David Carnegy, Earl of Northeſk.
11. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
12. Archibald Primroſe, Earl of Roſeberry.
13. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.
14. William Levingſton, Viſcount Kilſyth.
15. John Elphingſton, Lord Balmerino.
16. Walter Stewart, Lord Blantyre.

Returned for the two Peers deceaſed.

James Levingſton, Earl of Lithgow and Callender.
James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.

FOURTH

FOURTH PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet Nov. 12, 1713.

1. John Murray, Duke of Athol.
2. John Erſkine, Earl of Mar.
3. Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglington.
4. James Levingſton, Earl of Linlithgow and Callender.
5. Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
6. Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.
7. Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
8. David Carnegy, Earl of Northeſk.
9. John Cochran, Earl of Dundonald.
10. John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.
11. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
12. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
13. Archibald Primroſe, Earl of Roſeberry.
14. David Collier, Earl of Portmore.
15. William Levingſton, Viſcount Kilſyth.
16. John Elphingſton, Lord Balmerino.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet March 17, 1714-15.

1. James Graham, Duke of Montroſe.
2. John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.
3. Charles Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale, *died.*
4. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian, *died. No new election.*
5. William Johnſton, Marquis of Annandale, *died.*
6. John Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.
7. John Leſley, Earl of Rothes.
8. David Erſkine, Earl of Buchan.
9. Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.

10. George

10. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
11. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
12. James Stewart, Earl of Bute.
13. Henry Scot, Earl of Deloraine.
14. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.
15. William Roſs, Lord Roſs.
16. John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven, *drowned.*

Returned for the deceaſed Peers.

Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
William Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
Thomas Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.

SIXTH PARLIAMENT.

Summoned to meet May 10, 1722.

1. James Graham, Duke of Montroſe.
2. John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.
3. John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
4. John Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.
5. John Lefley, Earl of Rothes, *died.*
6. David Erſkine, Earl of Buchan.
7. Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
8. Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
9. Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
10. William Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
11. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
12. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
13. James Stewart, Earl of Bute.
14. Charles Hope, Earl of Hopton.
15. Henry Scot, Earl of Deloraine.
16. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.

Returned for the Peer who died.

James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.

SE-

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet Nov. 28, 1727.

1. James Graham, Duke of Montroſe.
2. John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
3. John Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.
4. John Leſley, Earl of Rothes.
5. David Erſkine, Earl of Buchan.
6. Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
7. Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
8. James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
9. Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
10. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
11. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
12. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
13. Alexander Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
14. Charles Hope, Earl of Hopton.
15. Henry Scot, Earl of Deloraine.
16. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet June 13, 1734.

1. Francis Scot, Duke of Buccleuch.
2. James Murray, Duke of Athol.
3. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
4. John Lindſay, Earl of Crawford.
5. William Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.
6. George Douglas, Earl of Morton, *died.*
7. John Campbell, Earl of Loudon.

8. Jame

8. James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
9. Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk, *died.*
10. Alexander Lindſay, Earl of Balcaras, *died.*
11. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
12. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, *died.*
13. Charles Hope, Earl of Hopton.
14. Charles Collier, Earl of Portmore.
15. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.
16. Charles Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.

Returned for the deceaſed Peers.

John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.
John Stewart, Earl of Bute.
John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.
James Douglas, Earl of Morton.

NINTH PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet June 25, 1741.

1. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
2. John Lindſay, Earl of Crawford.
3. William Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.
4. James Douglas, Earl of Morton.
5. James Stewart, Earl of Murray.
6. William Home, Earl of Home.
7. Charles Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, *died.*
8. John Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
9. James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
10. John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.
11. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
12. John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.
13. Charles Hope, Earl of Hopton, *died.*
14. Charles Collier, Earl of Portmore.
15. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.
16. James Somerville, Lord Somerville.

Returned

Returned in the room of thoſe deceaſed.

John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.

TENTH PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet Aug. 13, 1747.

1. Coſmo-George Gordon, Duke of Gordon, *died.*
2. Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyll.
3. John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
4. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
5. John Lindſay, Earl of Crawford, *died.*
6. John Leſley, Earl of Rothes.
7. James Douglas, Earl of Morton.
8. James Stewart, Earl of Murray.
9. William Home, Earl of Home.
10. James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.
11. John Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
12. James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
13. Alexander Leſley, Earl of Leven and Melvil.
14. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
15. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, *died.*
16. John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.

Returned in the room of thoſe deceaſed.

Hugh Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.
Charles Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT,

Summoned to meet May 31, 1754.

1. Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyll.
2. John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
3. William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
4. John Leſley, Earl of Rothes.
5. James Douglas, Earl of Morton.
6. James Stewart, Earl of Murray.
7. William Home, Earl of Home.
8. James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.
9. John Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
10. James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
11. Alexander Leſley, Earl of Leven and Melvil, *died.*
12. John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.
13. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
14. Hugh Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
15. John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.
16. David Murray, Viſcount Stormont.

Choſen in the room of the Earl of Leven and Melvil, who died.

Charles Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.

IT is proper to obſerve, that, in the year 1747, all heretable juriſdictions in Scotland were aboliſhed by act of parliament, making proper ſatisfaction for the ſame to the proprietors, whoſe united claims for their ſeveral regalities, juſticiaries, foreſtries, and the county-offices of ſheriffs, bailiffs, &c. amounted to more than half a million ſterling; but the lords of ſeſſion, to whom this claim was referred, determined the whole at 152,237 l. 14 s. 4 d. ſince which time the county-ſheriffs have yearly ſalaries for their office; which is ſettled as follows:

Argyll, Bute, Cromarty, Inverneſs, Perth, and Roſs ſhires, 250 l. each

Aberdeen, Air, Caithneſs, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Kinroſs, Lanerk, Orkney, and Sutherland, 200 l. each.

All the reſt, ſeverally, at 150 l. each.

OF

OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE: OR, THE ORDER OF ST. ANDREW.

THE order of St. Andrew, according to ſome Scots writers, was inſtituted by King Achaius, about the year 800, and revived by King James V. in 1540; but it is generally believed, that the ſaid King James V. was the firſt founder of this order, who, being inveſted with that of the garter, from his uncle Henry VIII. with the golden fleece from the Emperor; and the order of St. Michael from France; reſolved to eſtabliſh an order for himſelf and twelve knights, in imitation of Jeſus Chriſt and his twelve apoſtles: but the ſaid King's death, in 1542, ſoon after the inſtitution of this order, put an end to the deſign; for, happening in the religious times of the Reformation, it was thought impious to make ſo free with Chriſt and his apoſtles; for which reaſon it was ſcarce any more heard of, till King James VII. (IId. of England) renewed it, by making eight knights, May 29, 1687: from which time, the beginning of this order is more truly to be dated. The Revolution however intervening, no more knights were added, till Dec. 1703, when Queen Anne made the number twelve, according to the firſt plan; adding alſo ſome new rules to the order. In 1714, King George I. was pleaſed to confirm the ſtatutes of Queen Anne, with the addition of ſeveral more; and whereas, elections and inſtallments were both wanting, his Majeſty ordered, that chapters of election ſhould hence-

henceforth be held in the royal preſence; and the great wardrobe to provide ſuitable mantles, and other veſtments for the knights and officers.

The enſigns of this order are the image of St. Andrew in a purple robe, ſurrounded with rays of glory, and veſted in a cloth of gold, with the white croſs of martyrdom on his breaſt; and it is pendent to the collar of the ſaid order, as worn by the knights on their feaſt-day, being the 30th of November, and on other great occaſions.

The collar is made of gold, with thiſtles and ſprigs of rue linked together, enamelled green, being the two antient ſymbols of the Scots and Picts; the one not to be handled without being hurt, and the other being an antidote againſt infection. Hence the

Motto.] *Nemo me impune laceſſit.*

The common badges worn by the knights are a croſs, ſurmounted by a ſtar of four ſilver points, and over them a green circle, bordered and lettered with gold, containing the motto; and in the center is a thiſtle proper; the whole being embroidered on the left breaſt; and with the collar always worn with the other enſign, which is a green ribband ſpread over the left ſhoulder, and brought under the right arm; pendent to which is the aforeſaid image of St. Andrew, within an oval of gold, enamelled green, with the ſame motto: but ſometimes they wear a thiſtle crowned, incircled after the ſame manner.

King James appointed the knights to wear the image of St. Andrew upon a blue ribband, which continued ſo till Queen Anne changed it for that of green, as it is now worn.

KNIGHTS of the THISTLE,

of Scotland & K of England

By King JAMES VII. May 29, 1687.

GEORGE Gordon, Duke of Gordon.
John Murray, Marquis of Athol. ob. 1703
James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton. elected a K. G. by Qu: Anne
Alexander Stewart, Earl of Murray. 1713
James Drummond, Earl of Perth. attainted
Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth. attainted
George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton.
John Drummond, Earl of Melford. attainted

By Queen ANNE.

3 Feb 1701 a 1 Aug 1714

John Campbell, Duke of Argyll, who quitted that order for knight of the garter.
1704 John Murray, Duke of Athol. ob 1724 son of Ja 1st M. of Athol
William Johnston, Marquis of Annandale.
James Scot, Earl of Dalkeith. ob Mch 1706
Charles Stewart, Earl of Murray.
George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney. ob Jan 1736/7 æt 72
James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery.
John Erskine, Earl of Mar. attainted
Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
1/2 David Collier, Earl of Portmore. ob. 1729

By King GEORGE I.

William Cadogan, Earl of Cadogan. *06 17 July 172*
John Sutherland, Earl of Sutherland.
Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Hadington. *06. 1735*
738 Charles Hope, Earl of Hopton. *06. 1741. p 110*
Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville. *06 1753*
William Capel, Earl of Eſſex, afterwards knight of the garter.
Francis Scot, Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards Duke of Buccleuch.
Alexander Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.

By King GEORGE II.

Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville.
Charles Collier, Earl of Portmore. *06 4 July 1785*
James Murray, Duke of Athol. *06 8 Jan 1764*
35 William Ker, *junior* Marquis of Lothian. *06. 1767 July*
James Douglas, Earl of Morton.
John Stewart, Earl of Bute.
Auguſtus Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.
James Stewart, Earl of Murray.
John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.
Lionel Talmaſh, Earl of Dyſart.
Coſmo-George Gordon, Duke of Gordon.
John Crighton, Earl of Dumfries.
John Leſley, Earl of Rothes.
Francis Grevile, Earl Brooke.
James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.

CON-

CONCERNING THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND, AND THE Election of SCOTS LORDS and COMMONS, for the BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE number of peers in the Scots parliament, before the Union, was 160, and the commons 155. On the meeting of each parliament, the members went to the houſe in great ſolemnity; and that proceſſion they called the riding of the parliament, which was in the manner following:

The crown, ſceptre, and ſword of ſtate, were brought, from the caſtle of Edinburgh, to the palace, in a coach, carried by three earls bare-headed, and attended by a guard till they come to the king, or his commiſſioner; and as the regalia paſſed along, the people were obliged to uncover.

When the king or lord-commiſſioner was ready, the members of parliament mounted their horſes, adorned with rich trappings and foot-cloths, in the great court before the palace; the burgeſſes, two and two, being each allowed a lackey; two trumpets, and two purſuivants in their coats, bare-headed, uſhering the way, and followed by four door-keepers of the courts of juſtice, on horſeback. Next came the commiſſioners or knights of ſhires, two by two, each having two pages; the ſaid commiſſioners and the burgeſſes being allowed to wear cloaks. Then came ſuch officers of ſtate as were not noblemen; and two door-keepers of the council brought up the rear. Next to them rode the

lords, two and two, in their robes, according to their ſeveral degrees; then came four trumpeters bare-headed, two and two; four purſuivants in their coats, two and two; ſix heralds in the ſame manner; then the gentleman-uſher, bare-headed. Next, Lyon king of arms, bare-headed, in his proper habit and foot-mantle, with his battoon in his hand. Then came the ſword of ſtate, the ſceptre, and the crown, carried by three of the antient nobility, bare-headed. On each ſide the regalia were three mace-bearers, bare-headed: after them came a nobleman, bare-headed, with a purſe, containing the warrant of the lord-commiſſioner. Laſt of all came the lord-commiſſioner himſelf, with the dukes on his right, and the marquiſſes on his left. When the king was preſent, the maſter of the horſe rode near, but a little aſide. Each duke had eight lackeys; a marquis, ſix; and an earl, four; each viſcount and lord, three; and every nobleman had a gentleman to hold up his train.

In the time of epiſcopacy, the two archbiſhops were allowed the equipage of dukes; and the other biſhops that of lords. When the king was preſent, the marquiſſes rode after the earls; the dukes after the marquiſſes; then the lord-chancellor immediately before the king, bearing the great ſeal. The lackeys had over their liveries ſhort velvet coats, embroidered with their badges, creſts, and mottos.

The great officers of ſtate being robed, rode up from the palace about half an hour before the cavalcade, attended by their friends on horſeback, and waited in the parliament-houſe.

When the high-commiſſioner entered, the lord-chancellor took his own purſe, and uſhered him from the bar to the throne. When the king was preſent, the lord chancellor received his majeſty at the door of the parliament-houſe, and uſhered him

up

up to the throne. All the members of parliament waited on the king or commiſſioner, in the great hall; the noblemen in their ſcarlet robes, faced with ermine, according to their degree; the guards following, and the ſtreets lined with the trained bands. The throne was raiſed ſix ſteps, with a canopy of ſtate over it. On the firſt ſtep ſat the lord-chancellor, with other great officers on each ſide; on the other ſtep ſat the judges. On the right hand of the throne were two rows of benches, upon which the archbiſhops and biſhops formerly ſat. In the middle of the floor were two tables, one for the regalia; and near it in two great chairs ſat the lord-high-conſtable, and the earl-marſhal: at the other table ſat the lord-clerk-regiſter, with his deputies the clerks of parliament. The commiſſioners for ſhires ſat upon forms, on the right ſide; and the commiſſioners for burghs on the left. If the king was preſent, he ſpoke to them in his robes, with the crown upon his head; all the members ſtanding uncovered: but the commiſſioner appeared only in a common wearing-ſuit, and ſpoke uncovered.

The members returned in the ſame order, only the conſtable and marſhal rode on the commiſſioner's right and left hand, with caps of permiſſion. The lord-chancellor and lord privy-ſeal ſtaid behind, till all withdrew; and then returned in the ſame ſtate to the palace, as they came to the parliament-houſe. The ſame ceremonial of riding was obſerved alſo on the laſt day of the parliament.

Now, by the articles of the Union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, the Scots peers are to be repreſented in the Britiſh parliament by only ſixteen of their own number, which are to be elected by a plurality of votes, of thoſe who are preſent, and the proxies for ſuch as are abſent, which abſent lords may alſo ſend to ſuch meetings

a liſt of peers whom they judge fitteſt to be choſen; and, in caſe of death, or legal incapacity in any of the ſaid ſixteen, the peers ſhall elect another, as before.

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that as the act of Union has made all the peers of Scotland peers of Great Britain, with the ſame dignities and privileges, except ſitting and voting in the houſe of lords, otherwiſe than by ſixteen repreſentatives, no peer of Scotland made a peer of England ſince the act of Union can claim the privilege of ſitting in the houſe as a peer of England; the admiſſion of more than ſixteen Scots peers being contrary to the words of that treaty.

The commons for Scotland are in all forty-five, one for each county, being thirty, *viz.*

The counties of
- Aberdeen,
- Air,
- Argyll,
- Bamff,
- Berwick,
- Caithneſs and Bute, by turns,
- Clackmannan and Kinroſs, by turns,
- Cromarty and Nairn, by turns,
- Dumbarton,
- Dumfries,
- Edinburgh,
- Elgin,
- Fife,
- Forfar,
- Hadington,
- Inverneſs,
- Kincairdin,
- Lanerk,
- Linlithgow,
- Peebles,

Perth

The counties of { Perth, Renfrew, Roſs, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Sterling, Sutherland, Wigtoun.

The ſtewartries of { Kirkcudbright, Orkney and Zetland.

The fifteen members for the boroughs are, in this order, repreſentatives of fifteen diſtricts, *viz.*

Edinburgh.
Kirwall, Week, Dornoch, Dingwal, Taine.
Fortroſe, Inverneſs, Nairn, Forres.
Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverury, Kintore.
Aberdeen, Inverbervie, Montroſe, Aberbrothick, Brechin.
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, St. Andrews.
Crail, Kilrinny, Anſtruther Eaſter, Anſtruther Weſter, Pittenweem.
Dyſart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, Burnt Iſland.
Inverkeithing, Dumferling, Queensferry, Culroſs, Stirling.
Glaſgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dunbarton.
Haddington, Dunbar, Northberwick, Lauder Jedburgh.
Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, Lanerk.
Dumfries, Sanquar, Annan, Lochmaban, Kircudbright.
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranrawr, Whitern.
Air, Irwin, Rothſay, Cambelton, Inverary.

The election for burgeſſes is in the manner following. Each of the boroughs chuſes a commiſſioner

in the ſame manner as formerly, except Edinburgh, which is allowed one member for itſelf; and the commiſſioners ſo elected are to preſide at the preſiding burgh, and elect one member for each of the fourteen diſtricts. If the commiſſioners votes are equal, the preſident is to have a caſting vote, beſide his vote for the burgh, from which he is ſent. The commiſſioner from the eldeſt burgh is to preſide in the firſt meeting; and the commiſſioners from the other burghs, in their reſpective diſtricts, to preſide afterwards by turn, in the ſame order as the burghs are called over in the parliament rolls of Scotland. And in caſe any of the ſaid fifteen commiſſioners die, or become otherwiſe incapable, then the town of Edinburgh, or the diſtrict which choſe the ſaid member, ſhall elect another in his place. None are qualified to elect or be elected, either lords or commons, but ſuch as are proteſtants, twenty-one years of age, and ſhall take and ſubſcribe the oaths appointed by law. In like manner the freeholders, in the reſpective counties, meet at the principal burgh, or county-town, to elect their thirty commiſſioners.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS of STATE in SCOTLAND.

KEEPER of the Great Seal,
Archibald Duke of Argyll.

Lord Privy Seal,
James Duke of Athol.

Lord Regiſter,
The Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell.

Lord Advocate,
Robert Dundaſs, Eſq;

Lord

Lord Juſtice Clerk,
Charles Erſkine, of Tinwald, Eſq;
Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
Robert Ord, Eſq;
Auditor-general of the Revenues,
Andrew Fletcher, jun. of Saltoun.
Clerk of the Pipe,
John Steuart, Eſq.
Lord Juſtice-general,
Archibald Duke of Argyll.
Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion,
Robert Cragie, of Glendoeg.
Lord Vice-Admiral,
James Earl of Finlater.
Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland,
William Duke of Montroſe.
Governor of the Bank of Edinburgh,
John Marquis of Tweeddale.
General of the Mint,
John Lord Belhaven.
Maſter of the Mint,
George Mackay, Eſq;

Nine Commiſſioners of the Police, viz.

Hugh Earl of Marchmont.
John Earl of Hopton.
John Earl of Hyndford.
Alexander Earl of Galloway.
James Lord Somerville.
Norman Macleod, Eſq;
Sholto Lord Aberdour.
Mungo Haldane, Eſq;
Thomas Grant, Eſq;

Truſtees for encouraging Fiſheries and Manufactures in Scotland.

1. James Lord Deſkford.
2. James Lord Somerville.
3. John Lord Belhaven.
4. Alexander Fraſer, of Stricken, Eſq;
5. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, Eſq;
6. John Maule, of Inverkerſor, Eſq;
7. David Kinlock, of Gilmorton, Eſq;

Commiſſioners for putting in Execution an Act for annexing certain forfeited Eſtates in Scotland unalienably to the crown.

1. Duke of Argyll.
2. Marquis of Tweeddale.
3. Earl of Morton.
4. Earl of Finlater.
5. Earl of Marchmont.
6. Earl of Hopton.
7. Lord Deſkford.
8. Lord Cathcart.
9. Lord Somerville.
10. Lord Preſident for the time being.
11. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
12. Lord Juſtice Clerk.
13. Charles-Hope Vere, Eſq; and the following Barons of the Exchequer.
14. Lord Milton.
15. Edward Edline, Eſq;
16. John Maule, Eſq;
17. Lord Preſtongrange.
18. Robert Dundaſs, of Arniſton, Advocate for Scotland, and for the time being Commiſſioner in chief.

19.

19. James Oſwald, Eſq;
20. Andrew Mitchel, Eſq;
21. Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, Eſq;
22. William Alexander, Eſq;
23. George Drummond Eſq;
24. Col. David Watſon.
25. Mansfield Cardonnel, Eſq;
26. Alexander le Grand, Eſq;
27. Joſeph Tudor, Eſq;

Judges, or Lords of the Court of Seſſion.

Robert Craigie, Eſq; of Glendoeg, *Lord Preſident.*
Charles Erſkine, of Alva, Eſq;
Andrew Fletcher, of Miltoun, Eſq;
Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, Bart.
Hugh Dalrymple, of Drumore, Eſq;
Alexander Fraſer, of Stricken, Eſq;
Hon. John Sinclair, of Murthill, Eſq;
Sir James Ferguſon, of Kilkerran, Bart.
Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Stewarton, Eſq;
George Sinclair, of Woodhall, Eſq;
Henry Home, of Kames, Eſq;
Alexander Boſwel, of Auchinleck, Eſq;
William Grant, of Preſton-Grange, Eſq;
Robert Pringle, of Edgefield, Eſq;

OF THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

THE Regalia of Scotland, conſiſting of the crown, ſceptre, and ſword of ſtate, are, by the act of Union, to be uſed no more, but kept up in the caſtle of Edinburgh.

The firſt CROWN of Scotland was a circle of gold, given by the pope to the Scots kings, for their zeal in the chriſtian religion, in imitation of ſuch a circle worn by the Roman emperors.

Charles the great, emperor of Germany and king of France, about the year 800, added another with fleurs de lis to Achaius, king of Scotland, as a token that France would always ſupport the Scots nation: but it was not till the reign of James V. that, in imitation of the crowns of England and France, it was cloſed at the top with a globe and croſs.

This crown is of gold, enriched with precious ſtones, diamonds, pearls, and curious enamellings. It is compoſed firſt of a broad circle, or fillet, to go round the head, adorned with twenty-two ſtones topazes, amethyſts, garnets, emeralds, rubies, and hyacinths, in golden collets of various forms; and between theſe are placed great oriental pearls, one of which is wanting. Secondly, above the ſaid circle is another ſmall one, formed with twenty points, and ſet with the like number of diamonds and ſapphires, alternately; and on each point is a large pearl. Thirdly, the upper circle is raiſed with ten croſſes floree, each of which is adorned in the center with a diamond, between four pearls in croſs, ſome of which are wanting; and the number remaining on the upper part of the crown, with what are in the *under circle*, and in the croſs patee are fifty one;

and

and thoſe croſſes flory are interchanged with ten high fleurs de lis, alternately, between the great pearls, on the points of the ſecond circle.

This is the form of the crown, ſince the league made between Achaius, king of Scotland, and Charles the Great of France. It differs from other imperial crowns; for this is raiſed with croſſes flory, alternately, with fleurs de lis; whereas the crown of France is raiſed only with fleurs de lis; and that of England, with croſſes patee, alternately with fleurs de lis. Fourthly, the crown of Scotland is encloſed thus: from the upper circle proceed four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and cloſe at the top, ſurmounted with a celeſtial globe of gold, enamelled with blue, and ſeminated with ſtars, croſſed and enamelled with a large croſs patee on the top, adorned in the extremities with a great pearl, and cantoned with other four in the angles. In the center of the croſs patee, in the fore part of the crown, is a ſquare amethyſt: on the other ſide of the croſs is a great pearl; and below it, on the foot of the Polar part of the croſs, are theſe letter, J. R. V. by which it appears that King James V. was the firſt who cloſed the crown with arches, and topt it with a globe and croſs patee. Fifthly, the tiara, or bonnet of the crown, was of purple velvet; but, in 1685, it was changed to crimſon, faced with ermine, and adorned with four plates of gold, wrought and enamelled, with each a great pearl half an inch diameter, which appears between four arches. On the loweſt circle of the crown, next above the ermine, are eight ſmall holes, two and two together, in the four quarters of the crown, in the middle ſpace between the arches, to which are tied two diamonds, and two other precious ſtones. The crown is full nine inches diameter, and from the under circle to the top of the croſs ſix inches and a

half

half in height. It ſtands on a ſquare cuſhion of crimſon velvet, with fringes, and a taſſel of gold at each corner.

The SCEPTRE. The ſtem of the ſceptre, being ſilver double gilt, with three buttons or knobs of the ſame, is of a hexagon form, and two feet long. Between the firſt and ſecond button is the handle of the ſame form: between the ſecond and third there are three ſides engraven: upon that, under the Virgin Mary, being one of the ſtatues on the top of the ſtem, there is the letter J. Upon the ſecond ſide, under St. James, the letter R. and on the third, under St. Andrew, the figure 5. On the ſide between the J. and R. there are engraven fourteen fleurs de lis; and on the ſide between the figure 5 and the letter J. there are ten thiſtles, continued on one ſtem from the third button to the capital. The three ſides under the ſtatues are plain; but on the other three are ſacramental cups, antique engravings, Meduſa's heads, and leaf-work. On the top of the ſtem is an antique capital of leaves imboſt; upon the abacus, of which there ariſes around the ſtem three ſtatues; firſt, that of the Virgin Mary crowned, holding Chriſt in her right arm, and in her left hand a globe with a croſs; next to her, on the right, is the ſtatue of St. Andrew in an apoſtle's habit, with a Scots bonnet on his head, holding in his right hand a ſaltire croſs, and in his left, raiſed up, an open book. On the Virgin's left hand, and St. Andrew's right, there is another ſtatue, repreſenting St. James, with the like apoſtolical garment, in a reading poſture. On his head is a little hat, like the Roman cap. In his right hand, half extended, is a book open; and in his left a paſtoral ſtaff; and above each ſtatue, being about the length of two inches and a half, is the finiſhing of a Gothic nich. Between each ſtatue is a rullian, very diſtinct in form.

form of a dolphin, in length four inches, with foliage along the body, their heads upwards, and fronted inwards, the turn of their tails ending in a roſe or cinquefoil, outward. Above theſe rullians and ſtatues, is another hexagon button, or knob, with oak-leaves under every corner; and above it a chryſtal globe of two inches and a quarter diameter, within three bars joined above, where it is ſurmounted with ſix rullians; and there again with an oval globe, topped with a large oriental pearl. The whole ſceptre is thirty-four inches long.

The SWORD of ſtate is five feet long; the handle and pommel are ſilver ſilver gilt, fifteen inches in length; the pommel is round, and ſomewhat flat, on the two ſides, each having a garland of imboſſed work; and in the center there were two enamelled plates, now broke off. The traverſe, or croſs of the ſword, is ſilver gilt, ſeventeen inches and an half long, and half an inch thick; the form of it is like two dolphins, their heads joining, and their tails ending in acorns. The ſhell turns towards the point of the ſword, and is formed like a ſcollop, or rather like a green oak-leaf. On the blade of the ſword there is indented with gold, *Julius II. Pope.*

The ſcabbard is velvet, covered with ſilver gilt, and wrought with filagree-work, in branches of oak, with leaves and acorns. On the ſcabbard are four round plates of ſilver gilt, two of which near the chape are enamelled blue, and thereon in gold characters, *Jul. II. Pont. Max.* Oppoſite the hook, at the mouth of the ſcabbard, is a ſquare ſilver plate of ſilver, enamelled purple. In a cartouch azure, an oak tree, eradicated, and fructed, or, and above the cartouch, the papal enſign, namely two keys in ſaltire, adorſed, their bowls formed like roſes, or cinquefoils, tied with trappings, and taſſels hanging

at each ſide the cartouch. Above the keys is the papal tiara, environed with three crowns, and two labels turned up, adorned with croſſes.

THE ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND.] Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and tongued azure, within a double treſſure counterflory, with fleurs de lis of the ſecond, encircled with the order of Scotland, compoſed of rue and thiſtles, having the image of St. Andrew, appendant with the croſs on his breaſt, and this motto round the image, *Nemo me impune laceſſit.* Above the ſhield a ſovereign's helmet, with a mantle, or, faced with ermine, adorned with an imperial crown, beautified with croſſes flory, and fleurs de lis, ſurmounted on the top of a creſt with a lion, ſejant, full-faced gules, crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a naked ſword, proper; and in the ſiniſter, a ſcepter, both erect; ſupported by two unicorns, argent, crowned imperial, and gorged with open crowns, with chains to the latter, paſſing between their fore legs, and reflected over their backs, or. He on the dexter ſide bearing up a banner of gold cloth, charged with the royal arms of Scotland; and he on the ſiniſter, another banner, azure, charged with St. Andrew's croſs, argent; both ſtanding on a compartment, from which iſſue two thiſtles, one towards each ſide of the eſcutcheon. For the ſovereign's motto, in a ſcroll above all, *In defence*; and under, in the table of the compartment, *Nemo me impune laceſſit.*

The double treſſure flory was added by Charlemagne, when he entered into a league with Achaius, king of Scots, to ſignify, that the French lillies ſhould guard and defend the Scots lion; and it is ſaid by Hopingius, that Charlemagne, being then emperor and king of France, adorned the crown of Scotland

Scotland with four croſſes, and four lillies, in memory of the Chriſtian religion, and firm fidelity of the Scots to the French nation.

The Royal badges and ſymbols of the kingdom of Scotland are, a thiſtle of gold crowned, and the white croſs of St. Andrew in a blue field.

A General Scheme of PRECEDENCE, by Act of Parliament, and several Rules of the Earl Marshal's Court of Honour.

The KING, and all the PRINCES of the Blood.

The six following precede all Dukes by an Act of Henry VIII. 1539.

Archbishop of Canterbury.	Lord Treasurer.
Ld. Chancellor, or Keeper.	Lord President.
Archbishop of York.	Lord Privy-Seal.

These by the same Act precede all of their own Degree.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England.	L. Steward of the Household
Lord Marshal of England,	Lord Chamberlain of the Household.
Lord High-Admiral.	Secretaries of State.

Then, according to their respective Creations,

Dukes.	C. Just. of the King's Bench
Marquisses.	Master of the Rolls.
Dukes eldest Sons.	Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
Earls.	Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Marquisses eldest Sons.	Justices and Barons in the Courts of Law.
Dukes younger Sons.	Viscounts younger Sons.
Viscounts.	Barons younger Sons.
Earls eldest Sons.	Baronets.
Marquisses younger Sons.	Knights of the Bath.
Bishops.	Field and Flag-Officers.
Barons.	Knights Batchelors.
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Masters in Chancery.
Viscounts eldest Sons.	Doctors graduate.
Earls younger Sons.	Serjeants at Law.
Barons eldest Sons.	Esquires.
Knights of the Garter, (Commoners.)	Gentlemen.
Privy Counsellors, (Commoners.)	Yeomen.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Citizens.
	Burgesses.

OMIT-

OMITTED

OF THE

PEERS ATTAINTED.

5. GRAHAM, VISCOUNT PRESTON.

THE Right Hon. RICHARD GRAHAM, Baron of Eſk, and Viſcount PRESTON, in the county of Haddington, and Baronet, was one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, and one of the council to her Majeſty Katharine, Queen-Dowager, and member of parliament for Windſor in 1685; and was created Baron and Viſcount as above by King James VII. and ſoon after, Baron of Eſk in the county of Cumberland in England; which laſt patent, being dated at Verſailles, after that King's abdication, was rejected here by the houſe of lords. He was advanced to be ſecretary of ſtate in 1688, in the room of Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. In 1690, he and his brother James Graham, with John Aſhton, William Pen the Quaker, Dr. Turner biſhop of Ely, and Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, were apprehended for a treaſonable conſpiracy to reſtore King James. Lord Preſton and Mr. Aſhton were tried and condemned; the latter was executed, but the former had his life granted. The ſaid James was elected to parliament for Appleby in 1702, and 1705; and for the county of Weſtmoreland in the five ſucceeding parliaments; and the Lord Preſton, his brother, marrying the Lady Anne Howard, ſecond daughter of Charles, the firſt Earl of Carliſle, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Charles, who married Mrs. Cox, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Peterborough, and died in Feb. 1738-9, leaving a ſon.

William,

William, who is in holy orders; and, were it not for the aforeſaid forfeiture, would be Viſcount Preſton.

Sir Patrick Graham, Lord of Dundaff, anceſtor of the Duke of Montroſe, married to his ſecond wife a daughter of Sir John Stewart, by whom he had a ſon Patrick, from whom deſcended Mallis Graham, who was created Earl of Mentieth, and married Lady Anne Vere, daughter of the Earl of Oxford, by whom he had three ſons. Patrick, the eldeſt, and ſecond Earl, married a daughter of ———, Lord Erſkine, by whom he had iſſue; but that branch is extinct. The ſecond ſon, named John of the bright ſword, who long ſerved in the Engliſh wars, during the reign of Henry IV. married a daughter of the Lord Grey of Foulis, from whom deſcended in a direct line,

Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby and Plump in Cumberland, gentleman of the horſe to King Charles I. to whom, in all his troubles, he was a faithful ſervant; and by whom he was created a Baronet, March 29, 1629. He married Katharine, daughter and coheir to Thomas Muſgrave of Cumcach, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters, viz.

1. Sir George, who ſucceeded his father, and married Lady Mary Johnſton, daughter of James, the firſt Earl of Annandale, by whom he had iſſue Sir Richard, who was created Viſcount Preſton.

2. Richard, of Norton-Conyers in Yorkſhire, who was created a Baronet Nov. 17, 1662, from whom deſcended Sir Reginald Graham, the preſent Baronet.

3. Katharine, who died unmarried.

4. Mary, married to Sir Edward Muſgrave of Hayton in Cumberland, Baronet, of Nova Scotia.

5. Elizabeth, married to Sir Cuthbert Heron, of Chipchaſe in Northumberland, Bart.

6.

6. Suſan, married to Reginald Carnaby, of Hulton in Northumberland, Eſq;

Arms.] Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, topaz, on a chief diamond, three eſcallop ſhells of the field. 2d and 3d, topaz, a feſſe pearl and ſapphire, on a chief a chevron ruby.

Creſt.] On a wreath, pearl and ſapphire, two wings conjoined.

Supporters.] On the dexter, an eagle; on the ſiniſter, a lion, both ermine, and ducally crowned, topaz.

Motto.] *Reaſon contents me.*

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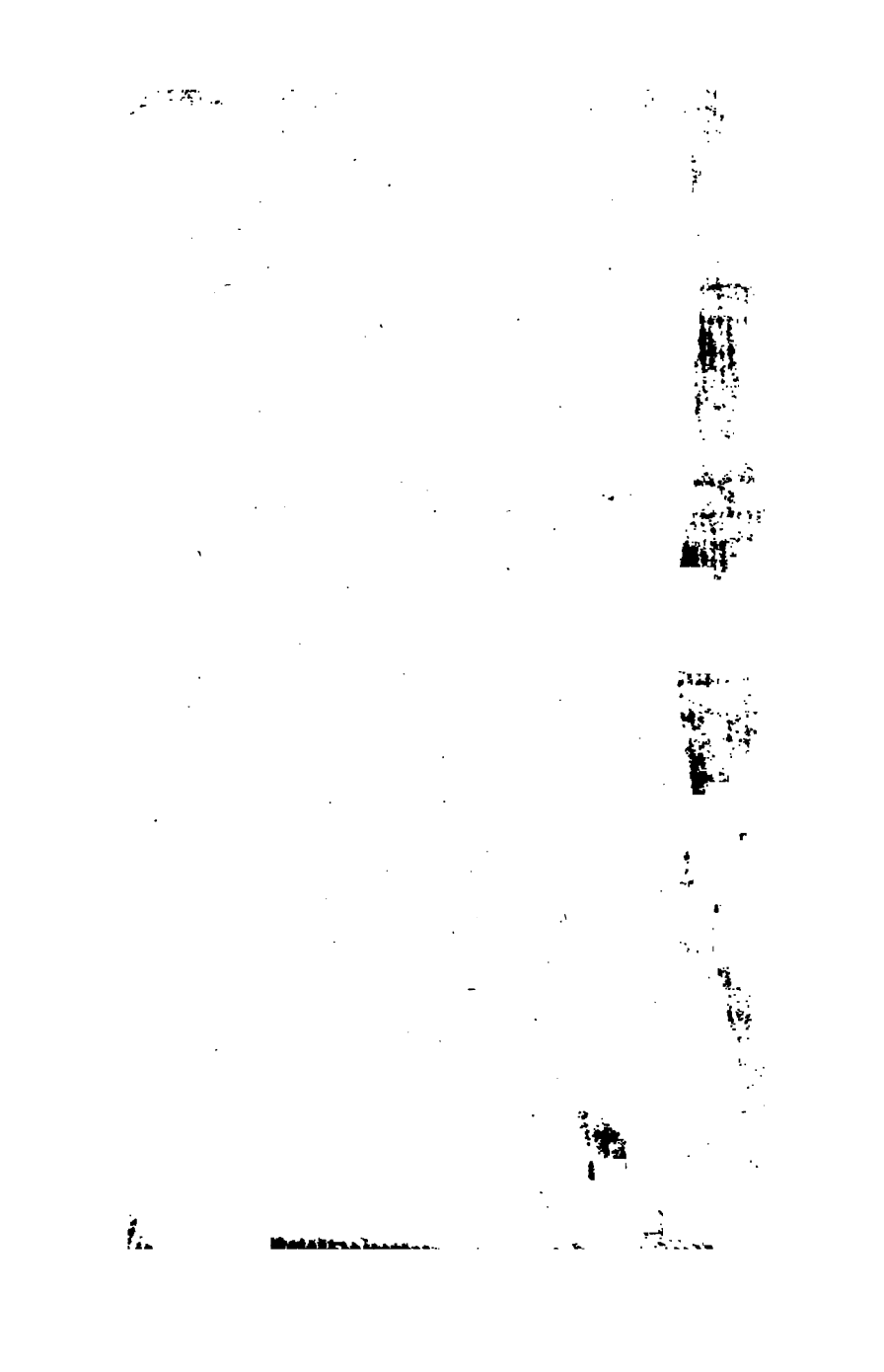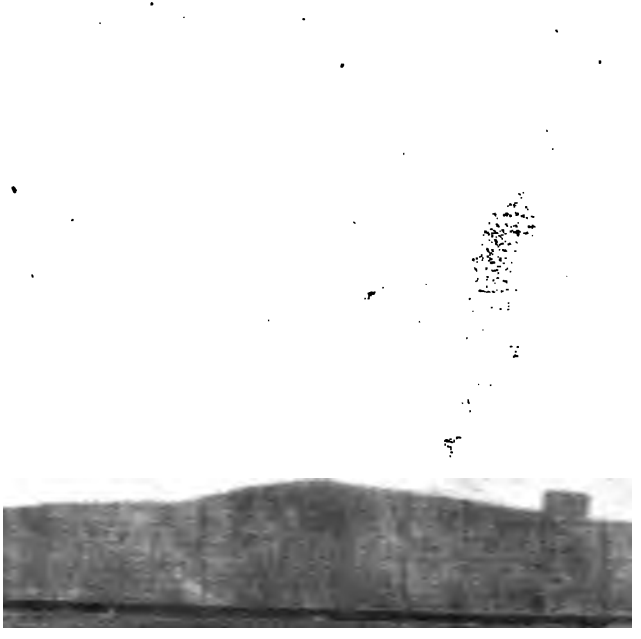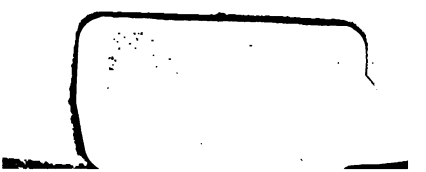
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